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THE LITERARY DIGEST

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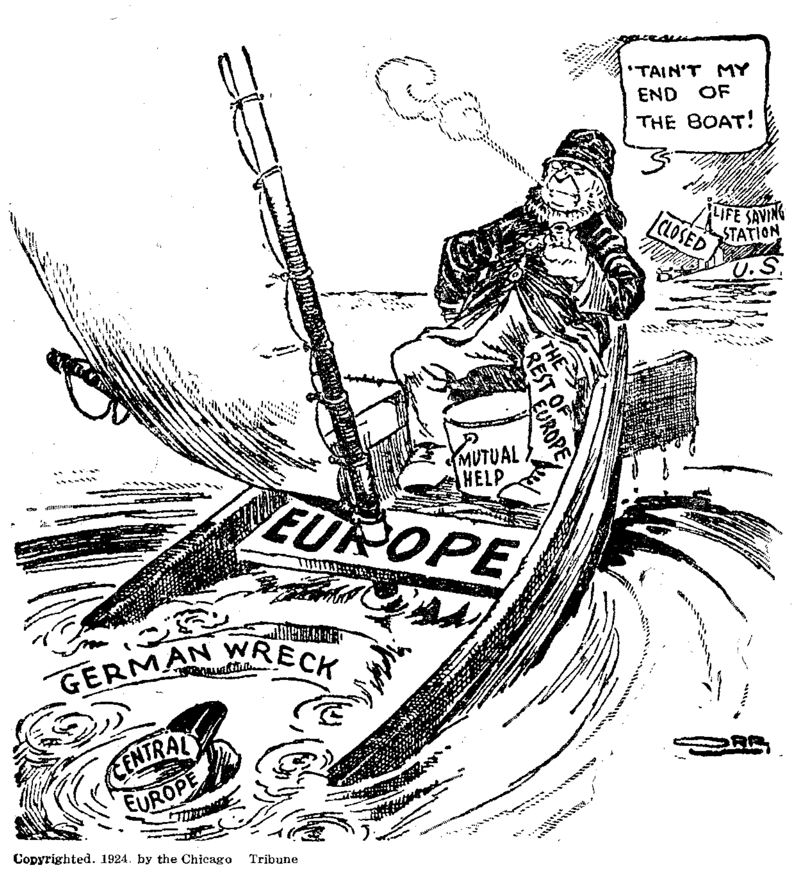
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

HOW GERMANY CAN PAY

GERMANY CAN PAY, and Germany must pay. These "two cardinal moral issues inherent in the Versailles Treaty," as one influential American journal calls them, are said to be uncompromisingly reaffirmed in the forthcoming report of General Dawes's committee of international financial experts which, as a committee under the Reparations Commission, has been investigating the baffling reparations problem at first hand in Germany. Nor do these experts, if the unofficial but uncontradicted advance reports of their findings are correct, rest content with generalizations. They are prepared to tell Germany how she can pay; and their plan, as outlined, is received with approval and great expectations of success by a large part of the American press. "Already the committee has found a practical solution of the German puzzle simply by tackling the subject from a business standpoint entirely apart from politics," avers the Portland *Oregonian.* "Settlement is in sight," declares the New York *Times.* The New York *Tribune* agrees that the situation warrants optimism and gives promise of "a real solution of the reparations problem." "Not since November, 1918, has complete victory for the Allied cause been so close at hand," it adds. Even before rendering its report, says the Newark *News,* the Dawes committee "has persuaded the French to balance their budget by increased taxation"; has "caused Germany openly to cancel her internal debt, thus officially freeing her hands for the payment of reparations"; has "increased the pace of the French swing to moderation"; and "has swept off the boards three-quarters of the welter of confusing propaganda that for four years has helped prevent a fair settlement of the world's chief peace problem." Because "the English are tired of unemployment, the French of financial difficulties, the Germans of multiform bankruptcy, and the Americans of European anarchy," Andre Tardieu, former French High Commissioner to the United States, thinks that these four nations are all at last in the mood to make a settlement possible. But the Boston *Transcript,* warning us against premature jubilation, remarks that while the Germans "may have been brought to their senses," there still remains the task of bringing them "to the cash window."



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YOU HAD BETTER START BAILING, SKIPPER!

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*

Since no official denial has been made, remarks the Springfield *Republican,* the various leakages in regard to the unfinished findings of the experts "may be regarded as 'semi-official.' According to information thus reaching the public through the Paris correspondents, Reich gold exported from Germany to evade payment of reparations amounts to approximately $2,000,000,000; after a two or three years' moratorium the Reich will have an annual surplus of $1,250,000,000, or 4,500,000,000 gold marks; and "Germany can easily pay off the 132,000,000,000 gold marks fixt in May, 1921, if the Allies leave the Reich's hands free and allow Germany to work to its utmost capacity." Moreover, we are told by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer,* to do this "will not impose upon Germany a greater burden than her adversaries will be assuming during the same period on account of the direct and indirect costs of the war." The program of the Dawes committee is thus "roughly stated" by Edwin L. James in a Paris dispatch to the New York *Times:*

"First—A bank of issue to give Germany good money, this bank to be internationally controlled to keep it out of reach of the German Government.

"Second—A moratorium for cash payments to give Germany a chance to recover financially.

"Third—A loan to be raised as soon as possible on the security of Germany's railroad system as a whole to enable Germany to meet payments for reparations in kind during the moratorium period.

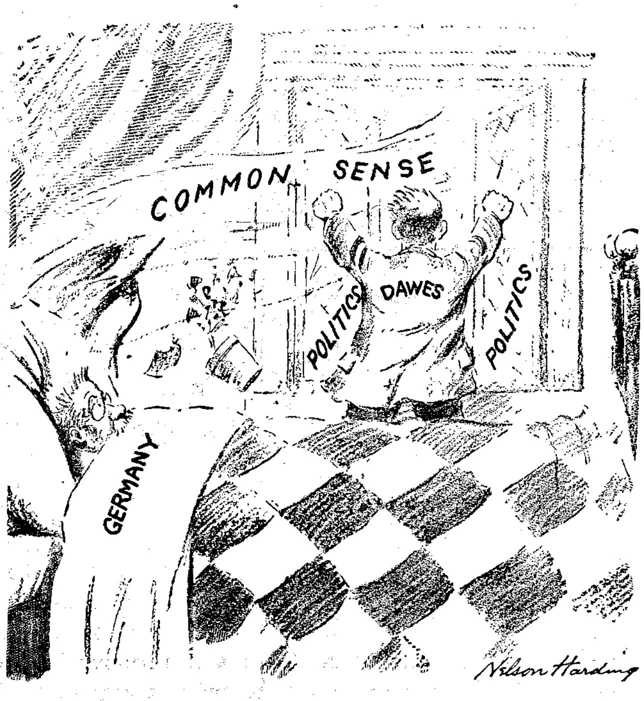
"Fourth—A budget with a section for reparations into which shall go the surplus over the actual cost of running the Government, certain revenues—for instance, a part of the customs—to be definitely earmarked for this fund.

"Fifth—A system by which revenues from the State monopolies may be used to raise the loans Germany may need.

"Sixth—International supervision of Germany's fiscal system to see that she carries out her part of the bargain.

"Seventh—A direct lien on the German railroad system for the Allies in return for Franco-Belgian surrender of the Ruhr and Rhineland railroads, this lien to be a guaranty for reparations payments."

In the same dispatch Mr. James names the following points which came under the attention of the experts during their investigation:



NEW DOCTOR LETS IN FRESH AIR!
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

"First—Germany to-day represents the world's best-equipped and potentially most efficient industrial organization.

"Second—Germany is to-day practically without a domestic debt, State or private, whereas the victor nations are heavily burdened with a domestic war debt.

"Third—The Germans as a whole are paying less taxes than the English, French or Americans.

"Fourth—Germany if she shouldered the total reparations bill would have a smaller war debt than if she had won the war without indemnities."

On the other hand, the experts have noted:

"First—Germany is almost on the edge of financial chaos and needs a loan to get going again, especially to finance reparations payments in kind.

"Second—Germany must have stable money to get her economic machine going again.

"Third—Germany, while she has good crops, has not good distribution, due to the economic difficulties caused by the fall of the mark.

"Fourth—Germany has exported capital to the amount of $5,000,000,000, but now has only about $2,000,000,000 abroad.

"Fifth—Germany has not a proper realization of her position and appears to lay too much importance on what she calls preserving her sovereignty.

"Sixth—Germany's tax system is bad because it lays too much of the burden on small incomes and not enough on large incomes."

Concerning the remarkable condition of the German railroads Mr. James goes on to say:

"With regard to the German industrial machine, the experts have found that the Reich's railroads both with respect to roadbeds and rolling stock, are the best in the world. While she has not paid reparations Germany has built since the Armistice actually more locomotives and freight-cars than she needs. She has improved terminals, tunnels and bridges and the only part of her railroad equipment which is not entirely up to date is the upholstering of her passenger coaches—which, incidentally, is what would be noticed by foreigners.

"Not only has the German railroad system been found to be the best equipped in the world, but it occupies the unique position of being the only railroad system which owes nothing. The fall of the mark wiped out all its obligations and to-day it stands free, the only indebtedness found by the experts being about $40,000,000 for additional equipment ordered but not yet delivered.

"The German railroad system, practically all State owned, cost 25,000,000,000 marks to build and may be considered as being to-day worth 30,000,000,000 gold marks, or $7,500,000,000. Without additional expenditure, for which the experts see no need for some time, the German railroad system occupies the position that all its operating revenue may be called profit.

"The profit of the German roads prior to the war was roundly 1,000,000,000 marks annually before payment of interest, some 400,000,000; but the interest item no longer counts. Traffic has increased, and when Germany gets back to normal conditions it is believed the roads should earn easily $300,000,000 annually. This estimate is considered very conservative, since before the war Germany's railroads were not run to make profits but primarily to serve Germany's national military and industrial machines, whereas it is the experts' plan that they shall henceforth be run as a business proposition for payment of reparations.

"It was also noted by the experts that since the war the Reich has added entirely too many employees to the railroads, largely to avoid payment of unemployment doles, and it is calculated that the employees can be reduced by 100,000."

Of Germany's unique freedom from internal debt the same correspondent says:

"It has also fallen to the notice of the experts that the debacle of the mark has produced a peculiar situation in Germany in that were there no reparations to be paid the war would have cost Germany nothing. The entire State borrowings for the conduct of the war may be disregarded because the people who hold those bonds now hold nothing. No effort is to be made to restore the old mark, so Germany's domestic war debt may be forgotten.

"The domestic war debt of either England, France or the United States is greater than the 70,000,000,000 marks total reparations the Allies ask, since the 132,000,000,000 so often mentioned represents payments over a large number of years and the present values of the Allies' claims may be put readily at 70,000,000,000 gold marks, or $17,500,000,000.

"It is understood to be the tentative calculation of the experts that it is entirely possible that, given stable currency and a moratorium period for cash payments, Germany will be able to show a budgetary surplus approaching 4,500,000,000 gold marks annually."

And in a Paris dispatch from Laurence Hills to the New York *Herald* we read:

"By the general trend of discussion and what is known to be the opinion of certainly a majority of the experts, these features already stand out prominently:

"1. The determination of at least a majority of the experts, and certainly the Americans, to submit a complete plan for the reorganization of Germany, with its features so absolutely intertwined that it must be accepted or rejected as a whole. In other words, the Reparations Commission, if swayed by political considerations, will be unable to accept certain suggestions and reject others.

"2. France must choose as the result of the experts' work one of two courses—either to accept the plan which will give her reparations based on simple business principles, in which political considerations have been completely ignored, or reject it in the belief that her interests will better be served by declining this business plan in favor of a political one involving further political pressure upon Germany and continued segregation of the Ruhr and the Rhineland.

"3. Altho the plan involves further sacrifices for Germany to some extent, increased general taxation, and in a sense the international control of her finance, she must accept the experts' plan or render further financial disaster for herself certain, the rentenmark's value to-day being sustained, as the committee knows, only by the confidence given it by the committee's Berlin communiqué."

The Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* rejoices to learn that General Dawes and his fellow-experts are "committed to the proposition that Germany can pay and that she must pay," the total amount demanded by the Allies. And in the morning edition of this Philadelphia paper we read:

> "Germany has no national debt, and therefore no sinking-fund and interest charges to meet. Make reparations her national debt, with annual charges of $825,000,000 a year. Tax Germans no higher than Frenchmen are taxed for the same purpose, and much lower than Englishmen, and the necessary amount is provided. That is all there is to it.
>
> "A decision by the Dawes committee that Germany can pay the reparations demanded will be a sound one. If a decision to guarantee payments is reached, the French can withdraw from the Ruhr. Any other terms would be unacceptable to France, and the world can not with moral consistency stand by and see unacceptable terms imposed upon France."

Doubt of Germany's good faith marks also the following comment in *Financial America*, a New York daily:

> "German industry never was broken down only so far as the industrialists themselves broke it down for ulterior purposes, and any suffering that has been or is now prevalent among the German people can be laid almost solely on the shoulders of the German Government and the country's financial and manufacturing interests. The trouble is that those who have sought to evade reparations payment, and those who have persistently carried on an internal propaganda in order to influence the German people, have slumped in over their heads. It is up to the Committee of Experts to devise a means of establishing finances so that Germany can start her due payments as quickly as possible. Germany has dodged responsibility and avoided payment in the past, has destroyed the value of the nation's currency, and has planted huge sums in other countries; and there is extreme danger that the internal debt might be restored. If Germany should do this, the surplus taxes would be eaten up and reparations still would remain unpaid.
>
> "Thus there seems ample reason for French wariness at anything less than international control of Germany's finances and the taking of utmost precaution against further German evasion."

The problem confronting France is stated as follows by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer:*

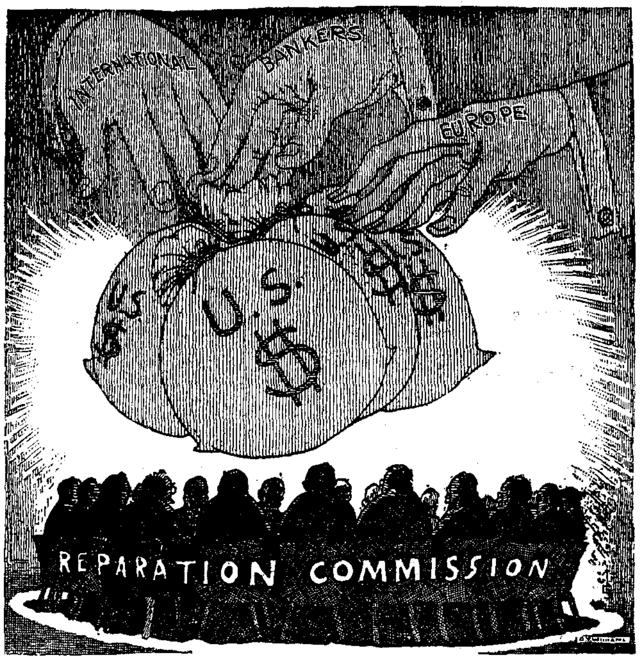
> "France must presently choose which she will have—reparations and a neighbor to the East able to pay them, or no reparations and a neighbor so weak as to render her own position on the Continent reasonably secure both in the military and the commercial sense. Either decision, however, will be unpopular with a large number of French citizens, with the result that the scene of the reparations controversy is likely to be shifted soon from Germany and the Ruhr, to Paris and to every village and department in France. With the facts definitely determined and German ability to pay conclusively demonstrated, it now remains to be seen whether France will permit her to pay. That there are positive hazards in a payment program there can be no doubt."

A number of editorial observers warn us against premature optimism over the reparations outlook. Will France consent to withdraw from the Ruhr, they ask, or surrender control of the Ruhr railroads? Will the Reichstag accept the plan for an international gold bank? And the Newark *News* calls attention to the fact that several British papers are questioning the expediency of "a huge loan" to Germany. The British dilemma, as this New Jersey paper sees it, is this:

> "The Dawes recommendations seem to have left England wondering what she is to get out of the settlement. They provide the early possibility of a prosperous Germany, a reconstituted France, a France uncurbed militarily, and a working harmony between French and German metallurgical industries. But what is there in this happy picture to reassure British industries and British labor, worried over the shrinkage of the world market and the curtailing of British foreign trade?"

But the outstanding problem, many observers believe, is that of preventing Germany from evading the strict application of the Dawes plan after she accepts it. The New York *Times* and New York *Tribune* agree that a large measure of international supervision of Germany's finances will be necessary, altho *The Times* remarks that "it is too early to forecast that Germany will be placed under a financial régime similar to that of Austria." "A sheriff is still needed," avers *The Tribune*. And in a Paris dispatch from Wythe Williams to the New York *Evening Post* we read of the determination of the international financial experts to make their plan rogue-proof:

> "First of all, it was learned the Germans estimate that they would need an international loan of 10,000,000,000 gold marks ($2,500,000,000) already has been clipt by the experts to a figure approximating $250,000,000. This loan will act as one powerful international check on Germany, inasmuch as it is planned to apportion the loan among all the countries of the world.



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THEIR ONE IDEA

—Williams in the New York *American.*

> "It is obviously the intention of the experts that should Germany resort to her old delinquent reparations policy of evasion and subterfuge, the creditor nations would then exert both political and economic pressure on Germany, which would force her to the wall.
>
> "Furthermore, it is revealed as part of Dawes's scheme that Germany be placed in such a position that if she defaults she will default on herself. This will be assured by a plan to have Germany take a large subscription of the loan herself.
>
> "By this plan Germany not only will have direct interest in maintaining a new economic régime, but will be forced to call in a certain amount of foreign holdings which the second committee has located, but is without authority to repatriate. The importance of the allocation of this loan to countries throughout the world is emphasized, especially as such division of obligation will make individual quotas much lighter, and what is more desirable is that Germany will thus be held strictly accountable to every nation that she considers a market for her products and to which the loan will be extended.
>
> "It is frankly admitted by the experts that her obligations to the Allies alone would not be sufficient security. The world has watched Germany default for three years, and the experts fear that if the loan were to be partitioned off among the United States, Great Britain, and other Allied Powers, the Germans would merely register another clean-up and cover up with a hand-made revolution or a personally conducted royalist coup. With such a financial scheme it appears impossible for Germany to evade the issue, once having accepted it."

"THE DIGEST'S" POLL BREAKS ALL POLLING RECORDS

THE GREAT POLL ON PROHIBITION AND THE BONUS, conducted by THE DIGEST a year and a half ago with a record-breaking return of 922,383 ballots, has already been left far behind by the gathering strength of the present poll on the Mellon Plan for tax-reduction. A total of 1,652,858 ballots, not far from twice the total of the greatest previous poll, has been counted in time for presentation in this issue. Only four States of the Union, New York, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, are credited with a larger vote in the last Presidential election.

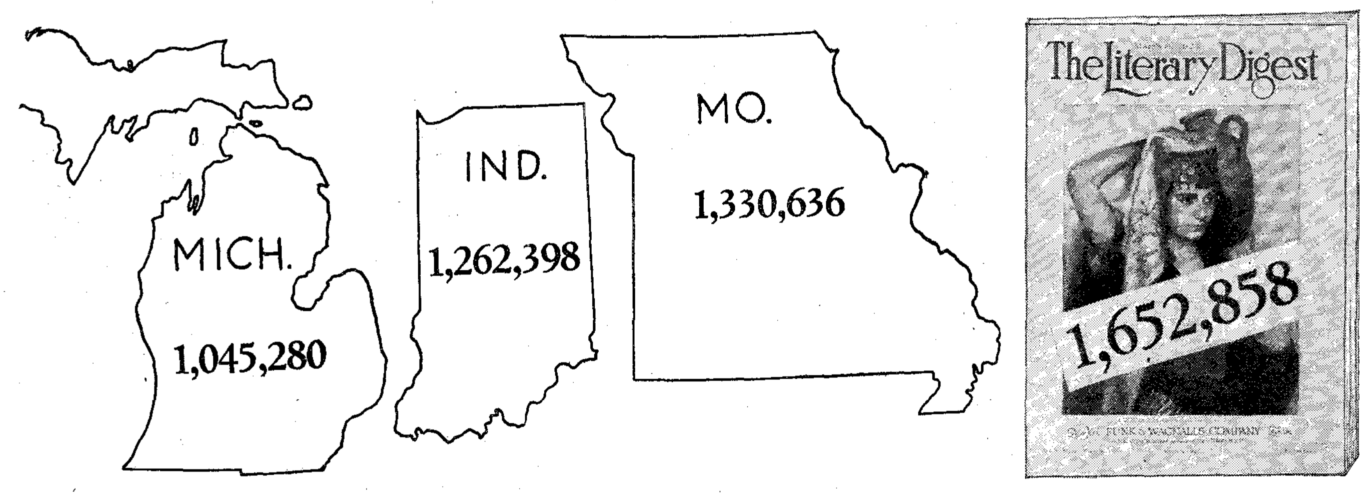
A flood of letters, some highly emotional, a few even pugnacious, accompany the growing vote into THE DIGEST'S offices. Congress, in the meantime, testifies to its warm feeling in the matter by a near fist-fight on the floor between an ardent champion and an equally ardent opponent of the Administration's tax-reduction measure, and in New York City, this news item from a Democratic paper, the New York *Evening World*, may be taken as an indication, at least, of the warmth of popular feeling:

> "At Keith's Hamilton Theater, Broadway and 146th Street, there was shown last night in a news reel a picture of Representative Garner of Texas leaving the Capitol after the passage of his tax bill. It was greeted with hisses.
>
> "Immediately Secretary Mellon's picture was flashed on the screen. He was roundly applauded."

"A political bill that will leave the country worse off than it was before," is the burden of the attack, both on the street and in THE DIGEST'S mail-bags, on the Garner Plan which a coalition of Democrats and Radical Republicans has "put over" in the Lower House of Congress. "Mellon has made a rich man's bill!" retort the Garnerites; and, with varying degrees of heat, commenters on THE DIGEST'S poll expand these clashing ideas. The chief opposition to the Mellon Plan, as from the first, continues to appear in the radical Republican States of the Midwest rather than in the Democratic strongholds of the South; and from that section, also, appears an unusually lively chorus of objections as the growing DIGEST poll indicates that even there the Mellon Plan appears to have a substantial majority. In this section it is noteworthy that the opposition to the plan, as registered by THE DIGEST'S poll, after showing a steady increase through the first four weeks, shows no change whatever since the report of a week ago. The percentages for the West-North Central group of States continue to stand at 58 per cent. in favor of the Mellon Plan, to 42 per cent. opposed.

The poll, as a whole, gives a similar indication of stability. In the first four weeks, the percentage in favor of the Administration's measure fell from 81.5 per cent. to 69.03, a loss of more than ten points. Last week's percentage, in spite of an increase of several hundred thousands of votes, is practically unchanged in the report shown this week in tabulation on the opposite page. The Secretary of the Treasury's plan for tax-reduction, carrying the plain provision that there shall be no soldiers' bonus and no high surtaxes, continues to show a majority of better than 2 to 1. The Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, Democratic in politics, and apparently without prejudice in favor of the Republican plan for tax-reduction, discusses the whole vexed question of THE LITERARY DIGEST, the bonus, and the Mellon and Garner Plans, in a lively editorial, running in part:

> "THE LITERARY DIGEST prints the story of a controversy between Commander Quinn of the American Legion and Secretary Mellon. In the same issue is another story about the taxes we pay.
>
> "Mr. Quinn insists upon the bonus for well-known reasons. The chief one is that those who remained at home received high wages and those who went into the Army got comparatively low wages.
>
> "Then Mr. Quinn insists that Mellon predicted a deficit in 1921 and that the deficit did not come about. Instead there was an apparent surplus, and Mr. Quinn would have this surplus distributed to the soldiers.
>
> "The Republicans did make a great miration about the 'surplus' they accumulated. If they had told the truth about this surplus, Quinn would have no argument now. That surplus came about mainly from the sale of army stores, Government property and war material. It also came about by reducing Army and Navy expenditures. It was not a surplus saved out of regular income.
>
> "It should have gone to the credit of the war debt instead of into the general fund.
>
> "Mr. Quinn says that we can still reduce taxes and pay the bonus. Mr. Quinn never uses the word 'bonus.' 'Adjusted compensation' is his term. But Mr. Quinn would also, if there was no other money in sight, take the money that Great Britain is paying annually and use it in paying the bonus.
>
> "The United States passed a law declaring that all money paid back by the Allies should be used for retiring bonds.
>
> "America is to-day tremendously taxed, and if we don't reduce taxes, pretty soon there will be no business and no jobs.
>
> "We are getting to a point where money will soon hide out because it can not earn an amount sufficient to pay the taxes upon it if it comes in sight.
>
> "We are now paying $68 a head for Government, State, city and license taxes in America.
>
> "In 1922 the American people paid $7,433,000,000 in taxes. The United States Government got an average of $29.47 from every man, woman and child in America.
>
> "In the city of New York the per capita of all sorts is $99.41.
>
> "Federal taxes are five times as big as they were in 1912.



VOTING STRENGTH OF THREE STATES IN 1920 COMPARED WITH THE PRESENT VOTE IN "THE DIGEST'S" POLL

This week's total of ballots places the poll return ahead of the States shown, by several hundred thousand votes. Only four States out of the 48 now are credited with a larger electorate than is represented by this *"unofficial referendum."*

County taxes are 141 per cent. more. State taxes are 183 per cent. more, and town taxes are 80 per cent. more than they were in 1912.

"The Government is annually paying over $500,000,000 to the veterans, victims and dependents of the World War.

"One of the bad developments of the recent big scandal is that many people are beginning to feel that the Government is being looted; they are, therefore, eager to rush in and get something for themselves before Uncle Sam is cleaned out. It is manifested in a thousand ways.

"Senators are cackling for the bonus. They are also grabbing for public buildings. Congressmen are getting money back for contractors. Agitations are going on for new departments of Government.

"Every bum politician out of a job is trying to get on some Government committee having a pay-roll fund.

"All rejoiced at the tax on gasoline. Somehow they felt that they were getting even with the big oil companies. Gasoline has become as necessary as coal or kindling wood. The small farmer uses it for his car and for his truck. The delivery man uses it.

"It would not be so bad paying the tax if it was put back in the roads.

"And this leads us to remark about one-half of the Government-aided roads should not have been aided. In very truth, the United States has no business building hard roads; it is the business of the State and of the county. (But as long as they are building them we want 'ourn'.)

"They have been making a big noise in the Lower House of Congress recently about taking the burden of the income tax off of the 'pore' man and the farmer. No matter where it goes the 'pore' man and the producer will finally pay it. The only way the poor man is going to get any relief is for the Government to cut its cost of operation.

"The Government should cut off appropriation for about one-half of the things it is now supporting. It should fire about one-half of its employees. It should abolish about two-thirds of the committees and boards. It should take care of everybody that injured himself in its defense.

"It should pay its minor employees decent wages, but it should cease wet-nursing people, States and counties."

"Amen," adds, in effect, the San Diego *Union*, which believes that the recent political bickering in Congress over the tax-reduction measure "is directly in disregard of public opinion, if THE LITERARY DIGEST's poll of nearly 1,000,000 voters may be taken as an index." This tax-reduction matter—even tho a Republican Administration made it possible—was something, continues *The Union*, "that ought to have received a fair, non-partizan consideration. Instead, it has been made a bone of contention for Congressional 'blocs' to quarrel over." Summing up last week's figures, the Minneapolis *Tribune* concludes:

"Each reader must be his own judge as to the accuracy of the reflection of public sentiment in this poll. There would seem, however, to be no small significance in the fact that in every one of the eight groups of States there is a strong majority in favor of the Mellon Plan."

In lighter vein, the Birmingham *Age-Herald* suggests that some use ought to be made of the ballots themselves. There must be a lot of them, remarks this journal, if, stacked up, they would tower in the air as high as the Washington Monument placed on top of the Woolworth Building. If prest into briquets, runs the suggestion—

"They could be worked into a far more utilitarian edifice. It would be intriguing to learn how far these ballots would reach if placed end to end or side to side. They could then be used as boundary lines, and thus doubtless obviate many a lawsuit. We would, for this purpose, recommend placing them side to side rather than end to end, because the line would thus be broader and naturally more stable, as well as visible.

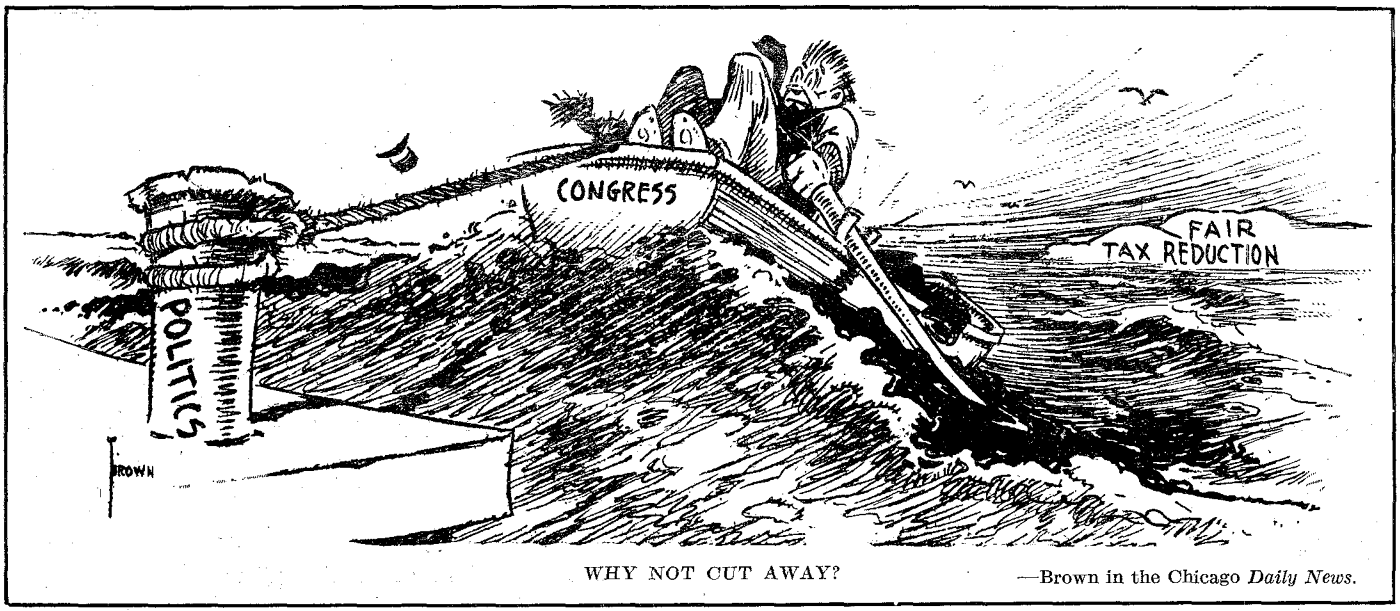
"To be sure the ballots have already been publicly profitable because of the message they have brought, but if an additional by-product could be derived, it would be quite in line with modern industrial enterprise."

THE LITERARY DIGEST POLL ON THE MELLON PLAN FOR TAX-REDUCTION

Votes Received up to and Including February 21, 1924

	Favor the Mellon Plan Votes "Yes"	*Oppose the Mellon Plan Votes "No"*
NEW ENGLAND STATES		
1 Maine	17,092	4,115
2 New Hampshire	8,098	1,620
3 Vermont	8,590	1,689
4 Massachusetts	47,514	6,838
5 Rhode Island	7,992	1,192
6 Connecticut	17,751	2,856
TOTAL VOTES	107,037	18,310
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES		
1 New York	104,729	23,062
2 New Jersey	27,365	3,926
3 Pennsylvania	78,918	17,883
TOTAL VOTES	211,012	44,871
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Ohio	75,155	33,350
2 Indiana	40,106	23,833
3 Illinois	62,243	32,412
4 Michigan	48,605	21,694
5 Wisconsin	32,961	23,607
TOTAL VOTES	259,070	134,896
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Minnesota	37,560	30,857
2 Iowa	36,165	24,532
3 Missouri	37,671	21,508
4 North Dakota	7,573	6,834
5 South Dakota	7,634	7,391
6 Nebraska	15,274	13,339
7 Kansas	25,526	19,111
TOTAL VOTES	167,403	123,572
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Kentucky	15,635	7,331
2 Tennessee	10,352	6,091
3 Alabama	11,111	5,568
4 Mississippi	6,342	3,324
TOTAL VOTES	43,440	22,314
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Arkansas	7,800	4,830
2 Louisiana	6,715	2,269
3 Oklahoma	16,007	12,448
4 Texas	41,085	23,520
TOTAL VOTES	71,607	43,067
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES		
1 Delaware	2,383	553
2 Maryland	16,420	4,328
3 District of Columbia	7,436	1,914
4 Virginia	16,103	7,502
5 West Virginia	12,101	6,012
6 North Carolina	11,278	9,388
7 South Carolina	6,667	4,502
8 Georgia	14,629	5,881
9 Florida	12,149	4,763
TOTAL VOTES	99,166	44,843
MOUNTAIN STATES		
1 Montana	7,416	3,719
2 Idaho	4,999	3,543
3 Wyoming	3,308	1,878
4 Colorado	18,452	8,374
5 New Mexico	2,346	1,418
6 Arizona	3,746	2,088
7 Utah	5,428	2,450
8 Nevada	1,288	441
TOTAL VOTES	46,983	23,911
PACIFIC STATES		
1 Washington	22,201	11,117
2 Oregon	15,081	8,485
3 California	78,982	33,311
TOTAL VOTES	116,264	52,913
STATES UNKNOWN	14,516	7,663
GRAND TOTAL VOTES	1,136,498	516,360

TOTAL VOTES RECEIVED TO FEBRUARY 21, INCLUSIVE, 1,652,858



WHY NOT CUT AWAY? —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

TAX-REDUCTION A LA CARTE

A REGULAR DINNER was Mr. Mellon's tax-reduction plan. From soup to nuts, the various eatables were prescribed in their proper quantities, with due regard for a balanced fare and with an eye to the calories and vitamines. Whether this tax-reduction dinner is the best that could be devised has, of course, been a matter of earnest argument, but the voting in the House of Representatives has shown that Congress will have none of this regular meal, but prefers to select its tax-reduction dishes à la carte, taking some of the Mellon recommendations and rejecting others. Correspondents in Washington are practically unanimous in saying that if there is to be any tax-reduction at all, it will be a compromise measure. When House Leader Longworth went to Mr. Mellon just before the final House vote, he is said to have caused the Secretary's face to wrinkle in a wry smile by describing the status of the Mellon plan in this bit of doggerel:

"Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,
It followed her to Pittsburgh,
And now look at the d—— thing."

But, doubtless on the principle that a black sheep is better than a dead one, Mr. Longworth secured a compromise acceptable to the House insurgents, so that on the final vote his plan, with a 37½ per cent. maximum surtax, was adopted, instead of the original Mellon figure of 25 per cent., or the Democratic Mr. Garner's 44 per cent. While this result will not, in the opinion of the Republican New York *Tribune*, "be satisfactory to the voters at large, who hoped and still hope for the Mellon Plan in all its essentials," the compromise, we are told, "is far better than the hodge-podge Garner bill as revised to suit the radicals." And advocates of the Mellon schedule point out that the members of the House of Representatives do not say the last word. Until the "roll has all been called there is still hope," ejaculates the Boston *News Bureau.* As the New York *Herald* (Rep.) sees it, all that has happened is "the first important skirmish in the fight for tax-reduction resulting in a temporary victory for politics as opposed to sound economics." Or, in the Syracuse *Herald's* (Ind.) words, "the hardest part of the Congressional fight over the Revenue bill of 1924 has only begun." Editors and press correspondents point out that after the House action, with its approval of surtax rates much higher than those urged by Mr. Mellon, the bill must go to the Senate; must be reported out by the Finance Committee; may be amended beyond recognition in committee and on the floor; must then be sent to conference, where representatives of the two Houses will try to iron out difficulties and may practically rewrite the bill. Then the two Houses must act on the conference report, and if it is finally accepted, the bill then goes to the White House. Since President Coolidge has intimated that he will not sign a tax-reduction measure differing vitally from the Mellon Plan, none of the Washington correspondents can venture to predict what action he will take with regard to a tax-reduction measure whose final form is still so uncertain.

But while there is still talk of the Mellon Plan and the Garner Plan the fact is emphasized by many press writers that, in the words of the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.), when the revenue bill reaches a final vote "it will be a hybrid measure." Federal tax revision, observes the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), makes its way in Congress "from compromise to compromise." And why be discouraged, asks the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), since "in any event, on the main proposition, some progress toward lower taxes has been made and half a loaf is better than none?" Since this is a Presidential year and since each party would like to have the voters consider it responsible for tax-reductions, a compromise is the most natural thing in the world, contends the Boston *Globe* (Ind.). As this Massachusetts newspaper sees it:

> "It is the business of Congress to arrive at a figure which shall produce the revenue required. However, Congress does not go at a large public question in exactly that way, especially in a Presidential year. The tax law, when it is enacted, will be a great political diploma. For the great majority of direct taxpayers the law will carry a substantial reduction. The Republicans would like to wave this diploma and shout that they had brought it out of the fire. The Democrats are of the same frame of mind. The Republican independents would like to be able to use it to push their interests.
>
> "Amid such eagerness a compromise is probable. After the differences have been split, in the customary fashion, those who pay taxes will begin to wonder when the next reduction will be due."

Why, queries the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), "do not the more moderate Republicans and Democrats get together and agree on a feasible plan of tax-reduction?" Compromise must come, argues an Ohio Democratic paper, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.* Compromise, agrees the New York *World*, a Democratic paper which originally supported the Mellon Plan, "is wise and statesmanlike." "*The World's* advice to Republicans in Congress is the same as its advice to Democrats in Congress":

> "Within the limits set by the Mellon Plan and the Garner Plan the best tax-reduction bill is a bill that can pass. There must be no deadlock between House and Senate. There is

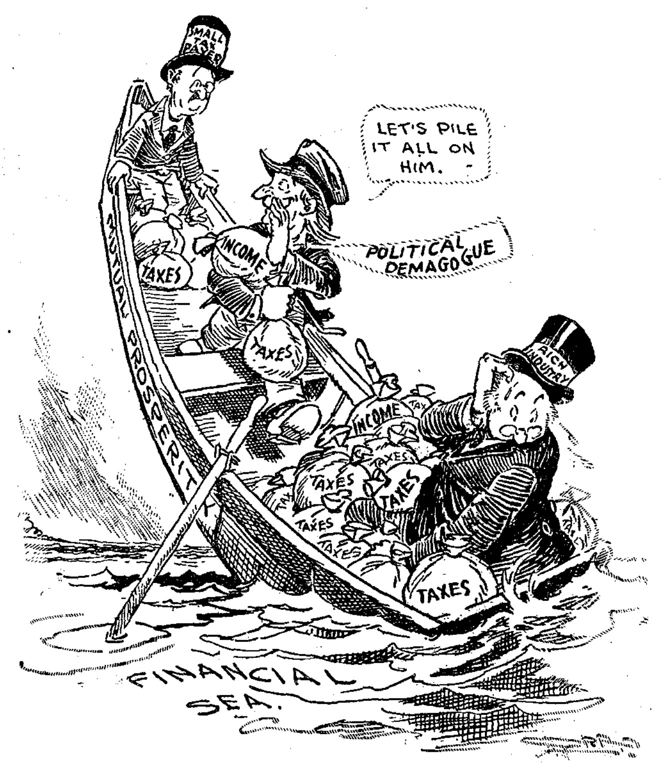
room for difference of opinion among sincere men as to the exact percentages of this and that tax rate.

"There is no room for doubt that taxes must be reduced, and at this session, or the people will demand the reason for the failure. They may not be obsequiously polite or party-minded at all in putitng the question.

"Taxation must be reduced, and at this session of Congress. The people will not stand for a deadlock upon this question. Count the votes and frame a compromise that can get through Congress."

Disappointed tho it is over the apparent abandonment of the original Mellon schedules, the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.) can not help realizing that the defeat was inevitable. In the first place, it says, "so far as we can recall, the Ways and Means Committee of the House has never accepted without amendment an important revenue program recommended by a President or Secretary of the Treasury; it jealously guards and exercises its prerogative of framing such measures. There is a deep-rooted feeling in the House that Congress would lose prestige if the country were to be permitted to get the notion that adequate knowledge in this field resides in the Treasury Department or elsewhere." And then, "there were political factors which militated against the complete acceptance of the Mellon-Coolidge program." The Democrats, we are told, "have always had a lively understanding of the political advantages which would acrue from the adoption of the Mellon Plan to its foremost advocate, the slated Presidential candidate of the Republican organization, and from the outset they have used all the ingenuity at their command to transfer the credit for tax-reduction to their own party." Now, continues the Philadelphia daily, the Republican majority in Congress "is apparent rather than real":

"According to the lists, the Senate consists of 51 Republicans, 43 Democrats and 2 Farmer-Labor members; the House, of 225 Republicans, 205 Democrats, 2 Farmer-Laborites and 1 Socialist. But 5 of the Republican Senators and 17 of the Republican Representatives are actually independents of the progressive or radical types. Thus, this group holds the balance of power in both Houses when the Democrats are united, as they are on the tax proposition."



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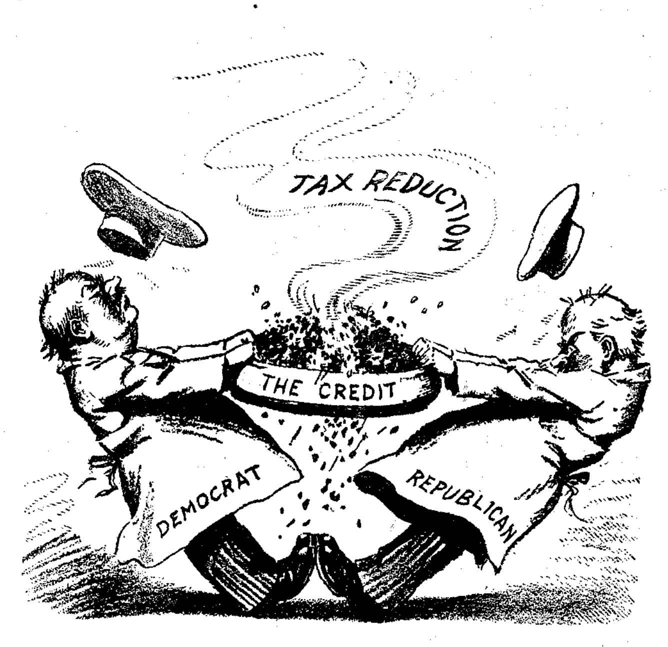
LET'S NOT FORGET THAT WE'RE ALL IN THE SAME BOAT

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.



FIGHT FOR THE DISH, SPILL THE BEANS!

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Thus, it is said, the complete Mellon program never had a chance. "Secretary Mellon had performed the most difficult part of the task in demonstrating to the country that a lowering of taxes is feasible; all that remained for the Democrats to do was to promise greater relief to the masses." *The North American* sees the same political situation in the Senate, which it predicts will enact a bill much like that passed in the House, and it doubts whether President Coolidge, in an election year, would veto "a measure which offers substantial relief to the vast majority of taxpayers and some relief to the rich as well." And the editorial concludes with these general observations on the compromise method of reducing taxes:

"Every test has shown a convincing preponderance of public opinion in favor of the Mellon Plan, yet it can not be enacted into law. It has been shown once again that legislation is not an exact science, but a process of compromise dominated to a great degree by class and sectional and political considerations."

But not so philosophical are the papers which hold that "the Mellon schedules must be put through if the public expects genuine tax-reduction." It seems to the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) that if the Republicans in Congress "will stand fast behind the President, they can force the passage of a bill that will be both sound and just." The New York *Herald* (Rep.) is disgusted with Republican leaders who talk compromise—"the true course for the leaders is to fight it out on the original line if it takes all summer—that is if the fight has to be carried into the Presidential campaign." "The Senate is responsive to popular demand," remarks the Washington *Post*, "and that demand should be imprest on that body immediately, lest it emulate the House of Representatives in flouting the people's exprest will." And that the people are still back of the Mellon Plan is proved definitely, in the opinion of the Chicago *Evening Post* and the Cleveland *Times and Commercial*, by the large majority given to the Mellon Plan in the LITERARY DIGEST's poll.

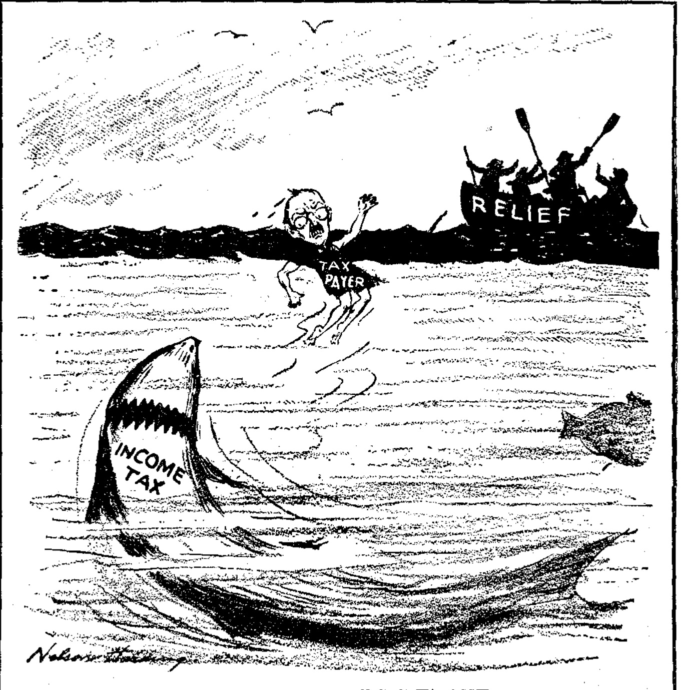
One of the most optimistic utterances to come from a Mellon Plan supporter is this statement attributed to "a Washington man" by *The Wall Street Journal:*

"One need pay little attention to the House on the tax bill. When it gets into the Senate there will be a beginning in putting the measure into shape, but the real action will be in the conference committee, and what this conference committee decides will be the real legislation.

"I still have hopes that the surtax rate will be reduced to 25 per cent., or will be not above 30 per cent."

FOR INCOME-TAX "SNOOPING"

SHOULD CONGRESS HAVE THE RIGHT to throw open to the public gaze the private affairs of the people? Should one business concern engaged in sharp competition with another and, possest of influence in Congress sufficient to get at the income-tax returns, be enabled to get facts and figures on rival concerns? Should members of Congress be given new ammunition with which to attack private business? These questions are asked by David Lawrence in a Washington *Star* article, and he tells us that they are answered in the negative by Administration officials, who maintain that income-tax returns should be kept secret. Indeed, we are told, "the Treasury has heretofore refused to furnish the income-tax returns to any other branch of the Federal Government itself, even the Department of Justice." Nevertheless we read in a recent Washington dispatch to the New York *Times:*



WHILE RESCUERS DEBATE

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

"The House of Representatives voted to-day by 158 to 100 to allow the inspection of income-tax returns of individuals and corporations by the House Ways and Means Committee, the Senate Finance Committee, as well as by any special committee of either body; also to let any State call upon the Federal Government for the income data of any corporation, regardless of whether the State had an income-tax law of its own."

This amendment to the tax bill, which was supported by Democrats and insurgent Republicans, is, in the opinion of the Detroit *Free Press*, "unnecessary and vicious." In the first place, points out this Michigan paper:

"It is not needed, because the way is open now to obtain any information relating to the workings of the tax law which Congress may reasonably require for its guidance in framing new legislation. A simple call upon the Treasury for statistical facts as to the operation of the law will be complied with at any time in the future, just as it has been complied with in the past. Moreover, the present Act declares that the returns filed with the Secretary of the Treasury are public records which may be inspected on the order of the President, subject to rules to be laid down by the Treasury.

"The law, as it was originally framed, was intended to supply Congress and the public with all reasonable information, and at the same time keep snoopers out. The amendment which the House now contemplates will let the snoopers in, notwithstanding the protestations of members that the secrets of the income tax would be perfectly safe in their hands. Furthermore, the provision of the amendment relative to the right of all of the States to dig into the returns would insure publicity even if Congress should not prove leaky. The amendment proposes that the Governor of any State may hand credentials to a State official and send him to Washington to grub around in the returns at his own sweet will. When some long-haired apostle of North Dakota finance has filled himself full of information about other people's business, by virtue of this precious amendment, who is going to stop his mouth?"

"If the Senate gives its approval to this amendment," predicts the Springfield *Union*, "it will be the entering wedge to a system of espionage that will destroy what little privacy still remains to the American citizen with respect to his personal affairs." As *The Union* reminds the House of Representatives:

"No form of taxation is popular, but least popular of all is the income tax with its inquisitorial features, burdensome restrictions and petty annoyances. Yet with knowledge of this fact here is Congress doing something to make it a further object of hostility and derision.

"The vast majority of persons who are compelled by law to file a statement of their taxable income, make their declarations honestly and conscientiously. They take oath that to the best of their knowledge and belief they have correctly disclosed their true financial condition. The Government maintains a large force of inspectors to check up these returns where any possible doubt exists as to their accuracy. There is first the normal impulse of the individual to be truthful, and second, the penalties that attach to any intentional untruthfulness on his part. Yet because a very few persons may have no compunctions against defrauding the Government, Congress seriously proposes to give its committees the privilege of satisfying their malice or curiosity by pawing over the tax returns of every person and every corporation, and making such use of the information as they may see fit. If Congress can get away with this breach of trust it will be encouraged to go further, until it requires no stretch of the imagination to see one's income, whether it be small or large, discust as freely as the weather.

The un-American character of this proposal well illustrates the tendency so frequently exhibited of late to Prussianize our Government and surround the individual with all sorts of tyrannies, both large and small. There should be vigorous resistance to such flagrant acts of usurpation.

"The spirit that lived in Adams and in Franklin and in Jefferson and in Hancock and in those other patriots who refused to bend the knee to autocracy, still lives in America to-day. Congress can not afford to trifle with it."

If, however, the Senate does "trifle with" the American people to the extent of passing the amendment providing for limited publicity on income-tax returns, Washington correspondents, who keep their fingers on the nation's political pulse, believe President Coolidge will veto the measure. Many editorial writers wax sarcastic over the proposal, while others ignore it. If editorials have been written in favor of the amendment, they have not come to our notice. Of the papers which are decidedly against the proposal, let us take, for an example, the Boston *Transcript*, which says:

"Several Representatives seem to think that because they were elected by the people to do certain things, therefore they are empowered to do all things. Why shouldn't they pry into the private records of the tax department? What are they members of Congress for, if their curiosity about other folks' private affairs is not to be gratified? Why shouldn't they have a right, in brief, to do anything they want to do? . . .

"We can not help thinking that if they would only mind their own business and leave other people's alone; if they would only devote themselves to lawmaking, and not meddle with executive and judicial duties; if they would only be content to be Representatives and Senators, and not try to be a combination of President-Secretary-Ambassador-Judge-General-Admiral-constable-janitor, all in one, not to mention pound-keeper and overseer of the poor, they really might find enough to do to earn their salaries.

"These members of Congress have no right to arrogate to themselves the powers and duties of the Executive and Judiciary departments of the Government, for the plain reason that they are not members of those departments, but of the Legislative. They were elected by the people to make laws, not to administer them, nor to administer justice in the courts."

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AMERICA'S "FIRST AID" FOR HUNGARY

A HOPEFUL SIGN, like crocuses in the snow, is discerned by the Newark *News* in the appointment of Mr. W. P. G. Harding, former Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, as Hungary's financial dictator. Moreover, notes the Grand Rapids *Press*, "it indicates the vast confidence and trust in which Americans are held, even by their enemies." The League of Nations, which secured Mr. Harding for this responsible post, is now expected to float a loan to put Hungarian finances on a sound basis, following the same program as that successfully worked out in Austria, through the sale of bonds in the United States and other foreign countries. Hungary is a farming country of about 8,000,000 population and has been in a bad way financially ever since the war. The Hungarian crown, formerly worth 20.26 cents, is now quoted at three-one-thousandths of a cent, which may seem small, but is more than twice the value of the Austrian crown, and more than a billion times the value of the German mark. The Government's expenditures far outrun its income, despite all efforts, and the imports greatly exceed the exports—a bad situation, much like that of a farmer who buys more than he sells. The World Almanac, which records these facts, quotes a British official as saying:

> "Denuded of vital raw products, harassed by a load of debt, regarded with suspicion on all sides, the position of Hungary has been that of a hard-prest debtor, who strives to resist a declaration of bankruptcy."

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HE WILL HAVE TO BE A FINANCIAL WIZARD

As well as a diplomat, says one editor of W. P. G. Harding, Hungary's new financial dictator, if he is to stabilize Hungarian finances.

Briefly, the League of Nations plan provides for balancing the Hungarian budget within two and a half years. That an American was chosen to carry out the program of financial restoration "is not merely because of any outstanding ability he might possess," thinks the Hartford *Times*, "but because such unofficial representation will eventually lead to our active participation in the League." A New York banker, however, believes it is because at least $20,000,000 of the proposed $50,000,000 loan will be raised if possible in this country, and that Mr. Harding's presence at Hungary's financial helm will engender confidence here. Germany, too, will be interested in the plan to rehabilitate Hungary's finances, believes the New York *Times*, which says of it:

> "This loan is to be secured, as was the case in Austria, by specific revenues, including the customs receipts, the tobacco and salt monopolies, and the sugar tax. During the two-year period of reconstruction—that is, until June, 1926—Hungary is to pay no reparations, but thereafter for a term of twenty years she is to pay annually a sum not exceeding 10,000,000 gold crowns, or about $2,000,000.
>
> "The case of Hungary will be of interest, not only because of the general concern for her own recovery, nor yet because of the economic effect upon her neighbors, but also because of the value which the economic therapy used for her may have in the treatment of other sick States, above all of Germany. Hungary's general condition is admittedly much less serious than was Austria's. The disorder of Germany is more complicated, and is further aggravated by the traditional unwillingness of the patient to let an outside doctor take complete charge."

Hungary is a rich agricultural country, we are reminded by the New York *Tribune*, which goes on:

> "The Austrian experiment has been highly successful. This republic has come to life again with a stabilized monetary system and a businesslike fiscal administration. Hungary can do the same if her people show the proper spirit. For a time she imitated Germany, cherishing a propaganda of revenge and refusing to accept the Treaty of Trianon in good faith. But passive resistance merely aggravated her financial difficulties. She confessed her error when she went hat in hand to the League of Nations for a loan, a prerequisite of which was acceptance of her position under the peace settlements.
>
> "The appointment of an American to supervise the application of the loan and the enforcement of the guaranties attached to it will be welcomed here."

Furthermore, avers the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "the choice of an American is a tribute to the sense of fairness that Europeans expect to find in our business men," and the Baltimore *Sun* is sure that—

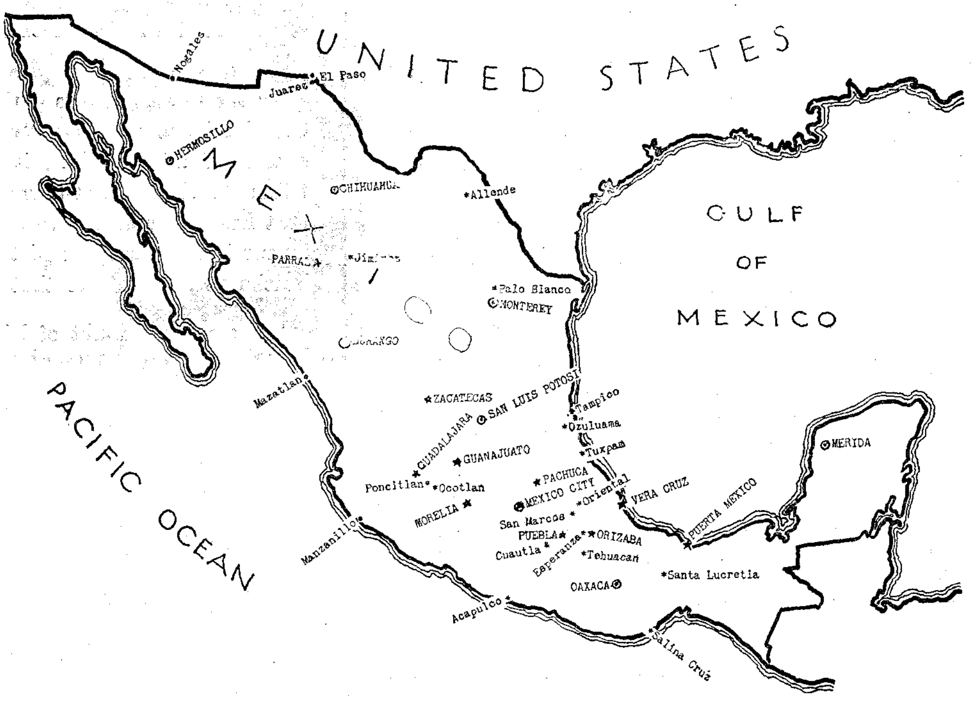
> "There is no doubt of Mr. Harding's thorough qualifications for this delicate and important post. He combines in unusual degree the theoretical knowledge of the economic expert and the practical experience of the financial administrator. The important part which Mr. Harding played in the creation of the Federal Reserve system is perhaps not generally appreciated. His administrative work, first as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board under President Wilson, then as managing director of the War Finance Corporation and lately as Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, has, however, given him international reputation. It is a deserved tribute as much as a compliment which the League of Nations pays in asking him to establish office in Budapest.
>
> "But it is to be noted that the American who takes over supervision of Hungarian finances as a condition of the proposed international loan will fill a post in which diplomatic acumen will be quite as essential as administrative skill."

As *The Times* explains in another editorial:

> "There are political factors in Hungary which have no parallel in Austria. Her population is primarily agricultural, and has always resisted taxation even more vigorously than have the people of the cities. The national pride of the Hungarians is intense, and they bear a sense of injury closely allied to a spirit of revenge. They look upon the territories which have been taken from them by the treaties of peace as rightfully their own, and have openly preached for the last four years that they would never accept such a settlement as permanent.
>
> "An American thrown into this atmosphere, be he ever so learned in matters of finance and banking, is sure to have an unusually hard task. Every effort will be made to enmesh him in the political quarrels of the State and to play upon his sympathies by arousing him to a sense of the supposed iniquity of the neighbor States. But the work is of utmost importance in the reconstruction of Europe, and an American Commissioner-General will have opportunities not only to do much to rehabilitate the finances of Hungary, but also to calm the Hungarians' desire for revenge."

MEXICO'S REVOLT CRUMBLING

NOW THAT MEXICO'S INSURRECTION HAS BEGUN to disintegrate, according to information from the best sources, the moment is opportune to look at it as a whole—its beginning, its growth, its extent, and its decline. Busy people who have scanned the headlines from day to day, and have seen the bewildering claims and counterclaims of both sides, may well have been puzzled. Yet the revolt attained such proportions that only a few weeks ago the rebels controlled more Mexican States and more seaports than the Federals. An American cruiser was lost with her captain and three of her men, due to the insurrection; Mexican troops were permitted to cross our soil, and our new policy of selling arms to Latin-American Governments and denying them to insurgents, was applied to Mexico. It may be timely, therefore, to glance back over the press dispatches of the past months, and to review, summarize and "digest" them.



WHERE THE MOST IMPORTANT BATTLES WERE FOUGHT

Scenes of battles are marked by asterisks; State capitals by dots within circles; other cities by dots.

It seems that the trouble really began last September, when Adolfo de la Huerta resigned his position of Minister of Finance in the Obregon Cabinet and announced his intention to run for President. Gen. P. Elias Calles, Minister of the Interior, also resigned and shied his sombrero into the ring. Obregon and these two, who are generally credited with the overthrow of Carranza, had preserved order in Mexico for three years, but early in November, when the campaign began in earnest, the outside world began to hear rumblings from Mexico's great political volcano. Alberto J. Pani, De la Huerta's successor, charged his predecessor with gross mismanagement of the national finances. President Obregon definitely alined himself with the Calles group, which upheld the Pani report, and indicated that he would back the General in the campaign. The majority group in the Mexican Congress then broke into two factions, the larger part siding with De la Huerta, while Calles rallied the labor forces in his favor.

Early in December both Houses ratified the grant of extraordinary powers to President Obregon to enable him to deal with what had become open and organized rebellion by De la Huerta's followers, appointed a permanent commission to transact all business until the new Congress of September, 1924, and adjourned. Throughout December several "death-blows" to the rebels were reported by Federal headquarters, but there were also several defections from Obregon's ranks to the rebels. Federal Generals, it seems, would make more satisfactory terms with the revolutionists, and simply transfer their men, equipment, and loyalty to the other side.

The action of the United States in selling arms, ammunition, and airplanes to the Obregon Government, while refusing to permit the export of arms and ammunition to the rebels, was a heavy blow to De la Huerta, but soon there were reports of arms being smuggled into the country from France, Spain, England, and Germany. This, it seems, was a simple matter, for the insurrectionists controlled practically the entire eastern coast of Mexico, with the exception of Tampico. Rebel agents are also said to have been successful in "running" a shipment of arms from San Francisco to the Western coast.

By January the rebels claimed control over ten Mexican States, including one Territory, as against seven States and one Territory held by the Obregon Government, and seventeen of the country's twenty-seven seaports, including Vera Cruz. De la Huerta's threat to blockade Tampico and mine the harbor brought a sharp note from Secretary of State Hughes, and the rebel leader abandoned these plans, altho a rebel gunboat did bombard Tampico, killing one Chinaman. Our Secretary of State's next move was to obtain permission from the Governors of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona for Mexican Government troops to be moved through American territory. Three American cruisers and six destroyers were next dispatched to Vera Cruz. One of the cruisers, caught in the grip of a "norther," came to grief outside the harbor, and is a total loss. Her captain and three radio men lost their lives in another storm which came up after the crew had been taken ashore.

Late in January the struggle for control of Mexico began to go against the Obregon forces. At that time, it is said, the rebels held all of the Tampico district except the city itself. Instead of collapsing on the Western front, the rebels were smashing the Federal forces. In other words, the offensive passed into the hands of the revolutionists. Rebels outnumbered Federals two to one in the Tampico district, but were unable to take the oil center. Thus Obregon's main source of revenue, the oil-wells of Tampico, remained intact.

Then the tide began to turn in Obregon's favor early in February with victories on the Eastern front, culminating in the fall of Vera Cruz. Federal troops were victorious in practically every battle fought during the first week in February. By the 19th the States north of Guerrero and Oaxaca were completely in control of the Federal Government, and by February 25th a movement against Tuxpam was well under way. With the virtual capture of this important oil port a few days later came the news from an authoritative source that the back of the organized rebellion had been broken. There follows a brief summary of the more important battles which kept Mexico, from Yucatan to the Rio Grande, in a turmoil for two months:

We gather from Mexican dispatches and Washington correspondents that at the beginning of hostilities the Federal forces played, for the most part, a waiting game. On December 14 they abandoned San Marcos, an important railway junction seventy miles east of Mexico City, and retreated to Apizaco, altho they also captured the city of Tepic from the rebels. The capture of Uruapam, in the State of Michoacan, and of Acambaro, in Guanajuato, was announced by revolutionary headquarters the same day. Obregon troops also evacuated Puebla, the third largest city in the Republic, but again obtained control of Zacatecas. De la Huerta troops captured the town of Celaya, thus putting a rebel force between Obregon's western armies and Mexico City. The loss of Puebla, President Obregon explained, was caused by the defection of General Maycotte, commander of the Federal forces in the State of Oaxaca, in company with the Governor of that State. This was entirely unexpected, as General Maycotte had been assisting in forming plans for suppressing the revolt.

Cuatla, about fifty miles from Mexico City, was taken by insurgents on December 17, so that De la Huerta forces held, with Puebla, the two lower points of a triangle, which had Mexico City, their goal, as its apex. On the 19th an attack by General Maycotte against his erstwhile comrades forced the retreat of Obregon forces from Apizaco. The revolt now began to branch out upon the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the State of Tabasco, where fighting occurred on the 20th at Santa Lucretia and Villa Hermosa. Rebels were forced to evacuate Tehuacan on this date, but defeated a large Federal force near Puebla in their march toward Mexico City. Rebels also claimed to have taken the towns of Puerto Mexico and Acapulco.

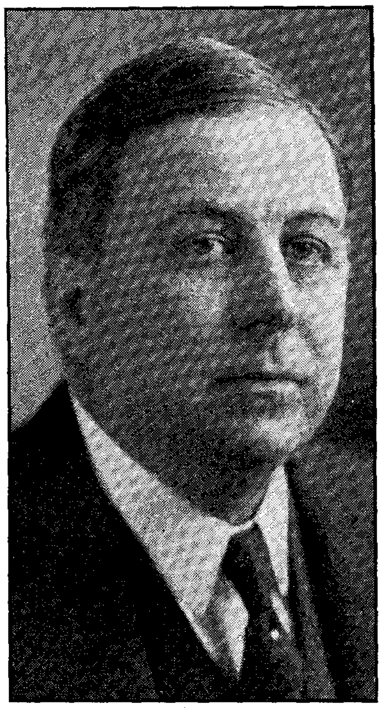
The rebel commander in the State of Tabasco was routed from his position in front of Villa Hermosa by Federal troops on December 21, but other rebel forces captured Pachuca, capital of Hidalgo. Aided by several airplanes, the Obregonistas reentered Puebla, the gateway to Vera Cruz and Oaxaca, which the rebels had held for several days. One thousand prisoners and a quantity of war material and sixteen locomotives were captured at the battle of Puebla, and two Federal generals, one with 2,000 troops, joined the revolutionists.

Guadalajara, second largest city of Mexico and capital of the State of Jalisco, was the next objective of Obregon, who by this time had established his headquarters at Irapuato and assumed command of the army on the Western front. The first contact with the rebel army was established December 26, when the town of Tamacula was captured. On the same day De la Huerta forces took the town of Yurecuaro, and their ranks were swelled by the forces of two more Federal generals and their commands. These defections were a constant source of worry to Obregon throughout the campaign.

Puenta de Ixtla, which had been in the hands of the rebels for some time, was captured by Federal troops December 26, and a small band of rebels were defeated in the mountains of Puebla the next day. A large body of De la Huerta followers were defeated at Zaculpan, and rebel forces also retreated from Ocotlan and Esperanza, December 29. The insurrectionists, however, claimed a victory in the neighborhood of Tecamachalco a few days later. According to dispatches from Mexico, airplanes played a leading part in every Federal victory. A lack of ammunition on the part of the rebels also was frequently noted.

Both sides began the new year by carefully preparing for the battle of Guadalajara. The drive toward Tuxpam, an important oil center held by the rebels, then began, and resulted in the capture by Federal forces of Puerto Lobos and Palo Blanco, January 9. Allende, only forty miles from Eagle Pass, Texas, was also the scene of a Federal victory on that date Obregonistas also defeated revolutionists who threatened Morelia, capital of the State of Michoacan, a few days later. On January 15 a long and bloody battle in the oil district of Cerro Azul resulted in a victory for the rebels, and the capture of two towns, Cerro Azul and Zacamixtle. This enabled the De la Huerta followers to seize the pipe-lines leading to the big refineries and block the flow of oil. From January 15 to January 18 there was considerable fighting near San Marcos, Puebla, Esperanza and Tehuacan, but without a definite victory for either side. On the 19th the Federal advance on Guadalajara, promised since the middle of December, began. San Marcos, held by De la Huerta followers since December 15, was recaptured by Government troops the next day. Federal forces on the Guadalajara front, however, were said to be disintegrating, groups of soldiers, some of whom were equipped with rifles bought from the United States, constantly deserting to join the revolutionists.

Morelia again fell into rebel hands January 24, and Salina Cruz was captured the same day. This victory gave the rebels complete control of the Pacific coast from Jalisco southward. Obregon troops drove the rebels out of Ozuluama January 24, and on the 25th won a victory at Acambaro, a railway unction south of Celaya. In fact, the tide, which for a week had been going against the Federal forces, now turned in their favor. Morelia and Salina Cruz were recaptured, the latter with the aid of a Government gunboat. The towns of Acambaro, Yurecuaro, Zamora and Los Reyes were occupied by Obregon troops in the general advance upon Guadalajara, but these victories were partly offset by Federal defeats at Silao, where insurgents captured abundant supplies of arms and ammunition, and at a small town near Toluca, capital of the State of Mexico.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OUR AMBASSADOR

To Mexico, the first in many years. Charles B. Warren, of Detroit, former Ambassador to Japan.

Esperanza, considered the most important strategic position on the railway between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, was captured by the Federals January 27, and they scored another victory at San Miguel, the same day. In the latter engagement military trains were captured by Obregon forces on two railway lines. The battle of Esperanza, which continued for three days and two nights and resulted in an overwhelming defeat of the De la Huerta forces, was, up to this time, the most decisive battle since the insurrection began. Orizaba, on the railway line to Vera Cruz, De la Huerta's headquarters during the revolt, was captured by Federal troops January 31. This is the largest city in the State of Vera Cruz. Cordoba, the key to Vera Cruz and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, was the next town to fall into Federal hands.

Vera Cruz itself was evacuated by the insurgents February 5. Large bodies of De la Huerta followers are said to have gone over to the Federal side, taking with them arms and ammunition. The rebels also suffered terrible losses, it is said, and were forced to retreat in great confusion. Correspondents freely predicted at the time that this was the beginning of the end.

The fall of Vera Cruz was quickly followed by an overwhelming Federal victory at Ocotlan, about fifty miles southeast of Guadalajara. Heavy casualties were suffered by both sides. This battle and an engagement at Poncitlan were said to have been fiercely waged. The Federal forces numbered 15,000, including 10,000 Yaqui and Maya Indians, some of whom made a crossing of the Lerma River on rafts in the face of a murderous fire and maintained positions on the opposite side. The heavily wired trenches were carried along the entire front.

Guadalajara, situated in one of the richest farming districts on the Western coast, was evacuated by the rebels on February 11, and this important victory of Federal troops under the direct command of Obregon was quickly followed by smaller victories at Jalapa, Palo Verde, and Penjamo. In this last battle, which lasted ten hours, the only arms used were Colt automatic pistols.

The next move of Obregon troops was against Tuxpam, in the Vera Cruz oil region, the most important city held by De la Huerta followers on February 17. Papantla, the key to Tuxpam, was taken by Federal troops after five days of fighting. Tamiahua was next to fall. The surrender of De la Huerta's two gunboats quickly followed. The States of Jalisco, Colima, and Michoacan were next cleared of rebel forces. But the virtual end of the revolt was not predicted by impartial observers until Federal troops occupied Tuxpam February 26. "This," said an Associated Press dispatch, "frees the entire oil region of rebel control, and breaks the backbone of the revolutionary movement along the Eastern front from the border to Tabasco."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

Is the Ship of State an oil-burner?—*Detroit News.*

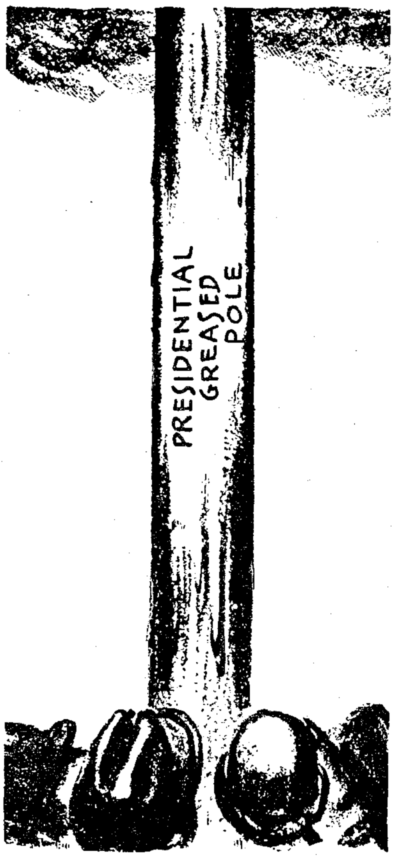
Of some reputations nothing is left but a grease spot.—*New York Tribune.*

Joseph Simmons has found that k. k. k. stands for kollecting kopious kash.—*Tampa Tribune.*

Another street improvement badly needed is the elimination of crooks on Easy Street.—*El Paso Herald.*

Now that we have Levermore all the League of Nations needs is a good fulcrum.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Mr. Fall saw no reason for incriminating himself when so many others appeared willing to attend to the matter.—*Washington Star.*



WANTED: A CANDIDATE
WITH SANDPAPER PANTS

—Fitzpatrick in the
St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

It doesn't seem to take much of an artist, however, to do Uncle Sam in oil.—*Medford Mail Tribune.*

Coolidge reached the Presidency just in time to serve out the term in turmoil. —*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The Original Fall was occasioned by an apple. There was no oil at that time.—*Associated Editors* (*Chicago*).

If either political party wishes to plug the spout of the oil-can, there are plenty of small potatoes.—*Detroit News.*

The oil-field may look like a teapot, but it has now assumed the appearance of a frying-pan.—*Charleston Gazette.*

At any rate, Jesse James never raised a hood and tightened a spark plug and charged $3.85.—*Portland Telegram.*

The only time pedestrians have the right-of-way is when the ambulance is taking them to the hospital.—*Chickasha Star.*

Another Government that can't accomplish much without America's moral support is America's.—*New York Evening Telegram.*

The Arab lives largely on dates, which explains why they call a certain alleged species of genus homo a Sheik.—*Nashville Banner.*

Any further comments on Teapot Dome should be said with sentences—and not mere oratorical sentences, either.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

Mr. Bryan continues to resent the theory that man sprang from an ape, but we have seen many men who do not appear to have sprung far enough.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Just to see whether Dr. Levermore's peace plan is practicable or not, it might be tried out on Herrin, Illinois.—*Columbia Dispatch.*

The difference between humility and servility is that one is inspired by a warm heart and the other by cold feet.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

It seems impossible to arouse any popular pathos in connection with Mr. Fall's efforts to lift the mortgage from the old farm.—*Washington Star.*

New York hopes to be dry before the Democratic convention meets, but it expects to be by the time the convention adjourns. —*San Diego Scripps-Paine Service.*

The proprietor of an American department store is offering a £10,000 prize for an idea for world peace. He might try abolishing sales for a start.—*The London Humorist.*

Teapot doom.—*Dallas News.*

The Mexican federals have the arms and the rebels the legs.—*Detroit News.*

Friendship is progressive. First we offer Mexico our hand and then our arms.—*Associated Editors* (*Chicago*).

A Greek republic ought to get along pretty well, provided some of the Greeks don't strike oil.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

The political view is that there is no sense in being sensible if the other party will get part of the credit.—*Wooster* (*Ohio*) *Record.*

The first oil-well in Wyoming was drilled in 1884 by a man named Graft. But, of course, there is nothing in a name.—*New York World.*

As we understand it now, the oil had to be given away to prevent its being stolen. —*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Little did Calvin Coolidge think when he was sworn into office by the light of an oil lamp. . . . —*New York World.*

Every time Hiram Johnson gets all set to run for President, somebody moves the grandstand.—*Meriden Journal.*

A political pessimist says party platforms are merely parking-places for promises.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

About time for our Indian voters to demand an investigation of the sale of Manhattan Island.—*Wall Street Journal.*

We reckon Uncle John D. surveys the scene and wonders why people ever criticized his oil operations.—*Houston Post.*

It is possible to save civilization, but it might be cheaper to let it go to thunder and start over.—*Steubenville Herald-Star.*

The Government can furnish you a free bulletin on almost everything except taking out oil-stains.—*Associated Editors* (*Chicago*).

That critic who says the age of blind faith is gone should see some of the entrants in our beauty contests.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

A New York church is being built in the form of a skyscraper. The intention is, of course, finally to close the gap between America and heaven.—*Punch* (*London*).

Now that senatorial propaganda-probing committee has a chance to jump onto The Literary Digest for giving people a chance to say they want their taxes lowered.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

We often hear of a new song hit, but it seems that the songs which should be hit always escape.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Germany's Government has appointed an official teller of fairy-stories. We don't appoint them here. We elect them.—*Toledo Blade.*

John D. has been working sixty-eight years, says a news item. And he got time-and-a-half for overtime.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

One man's medicine is another's poison, or in a modern manner of speaking, one party's windFall is another party's downFall.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

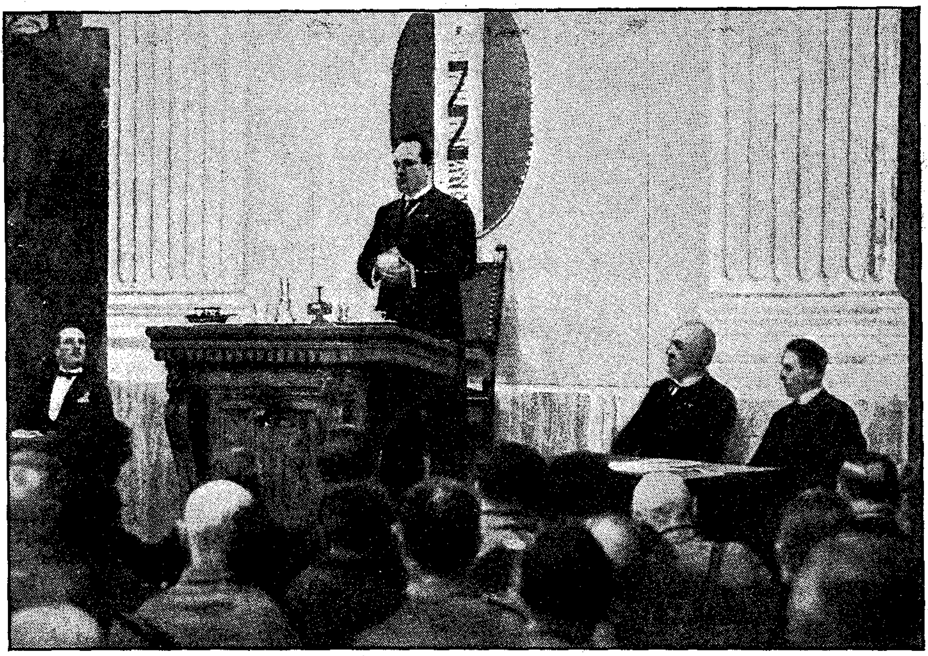
"The sun is the greatest physician in the world," says Sir Herbert Barker. The trouble in this country is to get an appointment.—*The London Humorist.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE FASCIST WAY OF RUNNING ELECTIONS

TRUE TO FORM, Mussolini makes the Italian national elections a one-man job as he does everything else, it is said by some critics of his frank speech on the electoral strategy to be adopted for the elections to Parliament on April 6. On the Extreme Left, said the Fascist Premier, "there are some noisy and negligible minorities," but he declared that the various Socialist parties "with their inevitable factions and tendencies can not constitute either a serious menace or a serious hindrance to our victory." As quoted in the press he added:

> "The parties of the Left, being thus excluded, and which we will fight with the old vigor of the Black Shirts, there remain the other more or less constitutional parties. Well, as far as they are concerned, the political stand of Fascism is set forth in the statement which I am going to read to you, and which constitutes the first part of the order of the day that will certainly be approved by the National Council to-morrow: 'The National Fascist Party, because of its origin, of its methods, of its aims and also because of its experience, which dates from 1921, flatly rejects any suggestion toward electoral or political alliances with the old parties of any denomination or kind because their attitudes have never been regular as far as the Fascist party and Government are concerned. Nevertheless, the Fascist party has determined, in conformity with its methods, to include within its electoral list, men of any party who, on account of their past, especially during the intervention, war, and after-war periods, or for their eminent qualifications as experts or scholars, are fitted to be useful to the nation."



From "L'Illustrazione Italiana" (Rome)

MUSSOLINI SPEAKS OUT IN MEETING

"The National Fascist party . . . flatly rejects any suggestion for electoral or political alliances with the old parties of any denomination or kind."

In accordance with this policy, it appears, the Mussolini Government has compiled a "Big List" of candidates which, says the Rome *Giornale d'Italia*, "makes available not only the best elements of Fascism and the most authoritative and active exponents of similar parties, but also of many of those citizens whom the demagogical necessities of the suffrage had left stranded on the brink of Italian political life." This daily tells us that the "Big List" was prepared by Mussolini himself and will enable him to obtain a majority of seats in the new chamber. Of the 356 candidates who will run on the Fascist ticket, a Rome correspondent of a New York newspaper writes as follows:

> "Some 150 are Fascisti, who will fill high positions either in the central or local Fascist organizations; some 100 more are Fascists with local reputations, and the remainder young men, most of whom saw active service in the trenches during the war. Only eighty-eight of the candidates are members of the present Parliament, while the remaining 268 are seeking political favor for the first time.
>
> "The proportion in which Fascists and non-Fascists have been chosen is based on the Fascist strength in each electoral district. In Tuscany, for instance, there are twenty-three Fascists out of twenty-five candidates, while in Sicily there are only thirteen Fascists out of thirty-eight candidates; in Naples, eleven Fascists out of thirty-three candidates, and in the Marches two Fascists out of eleven candidates.
>
> "All social classes and all professions are represented. There are some fifty lawyers, thirty journalists, twenty capitalists and employers of labor, twenty university professors, twelve workmen and clerks and ten members of the aristocracy.
>
> "Most of the candidates hold eminent positions and are recognized authorities in their own particular calling or profession."

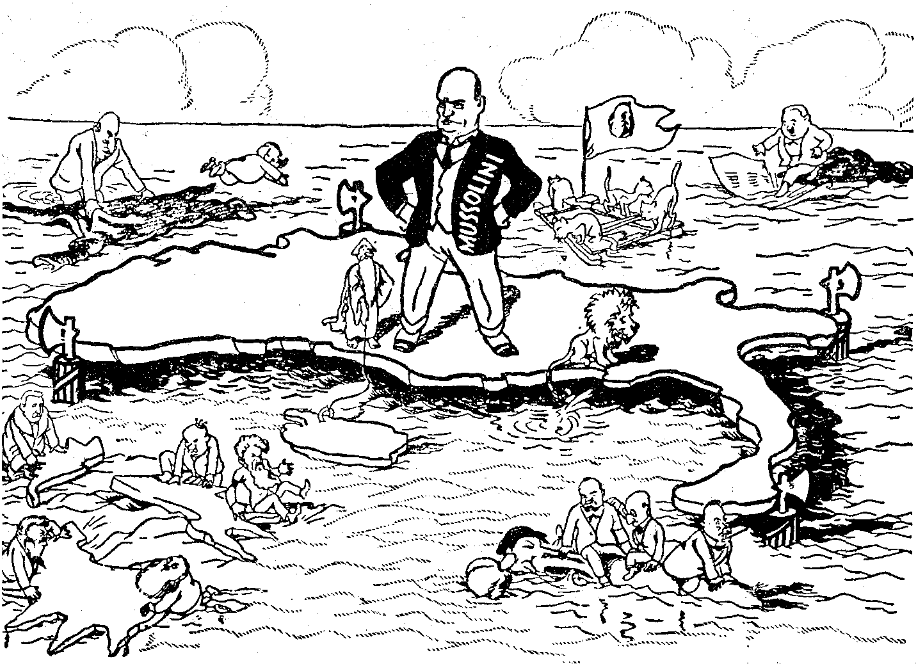
This Rome informant goes on to say that Premier Mussolini is a candidate in two electoral districts, Milan and Naples, and if he is successful in both, he will have to choose one or the other. Among the candidates in Tuscany, we are told, is Sam Benelli, the playwright and author of "The Jest," and this correspondent adds:

> "Most of the leading figures of Italian political life have been included in the Fascist ticket, notable among them being former Premiers Orlando and Salandra. Chief of those in the field in opposition are former Premier Giolitti, standing in Piedmont on the Liberal ticket, former Premier Bonomi, at the head of the Unitarian Socialists, and Prince Colonna Dicesaro, formerly Minister of Posts and Telegraphs under Mussolini, who heads the Democratic Liberals. Former Premier Nitti will not participate in the elections."

The Rome *Giornale d'Italia* tells us that in order to have men of distinction Mussolini had to secure the cooperation of political personages of southern Italy, such as the former Premiers Orlando and Salandra, the ex-president of the chamber, De Nicola, and other leaders of the South. This daily adds:

> "Southern Italy, with all the well-known social deficiencies of its life and despite the very meager development of its modern forms of production, is a vast reservoir of balancing and conservative forces. It is an oasis, politically serene, whose lack of big political and economic conflicts and whose traditional political orientation toward persons rather than doctrines and programs, permit it to look objectively, with a sense of lofty patriotism, at the mistakes, violences, and degeneration of the party spirit in many other regions.
>
> "In these other regions rapid industrialization, during the

> last two decades, of the cities and the country has created a rapid ascent of some working classes and at the same time has set up a vast category of professionals of the workers' organizations whose appetite, substantially parasitic, has been made stronger through the successive expansion of the suffrage. . . .
>
> "Now this medium Southern element, despite its typical regional deficiencies, is, as everywhere, the best prepared to feel and think about politics. It has a clearer and more disinterested consciousness of the general interests of the nation and society. It has a keener knowledge of the necessary historical continuity of a people. In every land and especially under a parliamentary régime it constantly supplies the best statesmen as well as the best administrators of local institutions. . . .
>
> "To be true to history we must admit that at least in the political field it was the South which gave Italy the war-and-victory men—Salandra and Orlando. In the crisis that followed, the strongest, and, at times, the only bulwark against the decay of Parliamentary customs was the prestige of the Presidency of the Chamber in the person of an illustrious Southerner, the Honorable de Nicola."



AN EXCLUSIVE PROGRAM

MUSSOLINI (to critics and opponents): "This is my electoral platform—and my island."

—*Il Travaso* (Rome).

Among the press comments on Premier Mussolini's appraisal of the parties in Italy, the Rome *Tribuna* says that "by denying the value of the parties he has exalted the value of men in the general picture of love for the country." The political conception of his speech is "a new one," this journal goes on to say, adding that "the time is passing when men of discouraging mediocrity will be selected for the Chamber and the Government through party juggling." In reply to the charge of an adverse critic of Mussolini, the Rome *Mondo*, that the country "will not be able to express its thought about the continuation or cessation of the present order in Italy" because "it will not enjoy the liberty which is a technically indispensable condition for any response," the *Tribuna* avers: "As far as electoral violence is concerned there is no evidence that authorizes one to predict it. On the contrary, many official statements on this subject lead one to think just the opposite." In this journal also a well-known political writer, "Rastignac," declares himself as follows:

> "It is a mistake to imagine and expect that the new elections are designed to restore to its honor and value the old form of Parliamentarism, with its intrigues, compromises, maneuvers, graft, etc. The elections aim to give the country the opportunity to express its faith in the acts of Mussolini, which in fifteen months have brought back to the State its lost authority, have balanced its budget, have restored to their value securities and the lira, have reorganized the public services, have reestablished the hierarchies, that is, the frame necessary to the maintenance of both public and private life, have made efficient the army, navy and aviation services which the post-bellum Governments had abandoned or destroyed, have reestablished the most effective relations with the allied countries, have made Fiume return into the national family, and have established that Adriatic peace which after the disgraces and interferences of recent years seemed a dream to hope for. The dissolution of the old Parliamentary form in the new elections, conducted according to the new electoral law, will give Mussolini the chance of governing the country with a firmer and stronger hand in the eyes of all Europe."

The attitude of the Popular party, as defined by its leader, Di Rodino, in the *Corriere Italiano*, is as follows:

> "We are decidedly against the electoral law that is going to be tested. Nevertheless we expect something good from the next elections. We deem that they will make public life more normal and will reduce the cases of violence which are happening here and there, and which are a disgrace to our country."

The spokesman of the Liberal party, the veteran leader, Chimienti, who is considered a keen observer of political phenomena, is quoted in an interview in the Milan *Secolo* as saying:

> "Electors and candidates who do not belong to the Fascist party and can not or do not believe it convenient to fight with the government list, let them gather around their old and venerable flag and combat with every effort Socialists, Populars, and the groups of the social democracy who aim to get the minority seats. Let them participate in the struggle alongside the Fascist Government to strengthen its work and cooperate with it, without mental reservations and with declared faith. The Liberals must realize that the new call to the poll has a value unprecedentedly conservative. . . . The Liberals must, above all, remember that such movements as those of nationalism and Fascism are not launched every year by any people, but are given birth after long and slow elaboration."

Editorially, the *Secolo* tells us that the Liberal party, which has "a very large foundation in the intellectual bourgeoisie and counts many experts on different matters among its members, will collaborate for the construction of the new Chamber by permitting its members to share in the Fascist list or by contending with the non-national parties for as many minority seats as possible."

The Catholic *Corriere d'Italia* assures us that its choice is not "doubtful" and eulogizes the Mussolini Government for having prevented Italy's domestic affairs from "sinking into anarchy" and for its positive beneficial service to the country. It reminds those who did not hesitate to break party ties before that they must put themselves "in line with those who will give, as far as their consciences will consent, collaboration to Mussolini."

From the Milan *Secolo* we learn that among the Socialists the tendency to abstain from voting may prevail. It tells us that after deciding to participate in the fight the Communists have consented to consider the advantages of abstention tactics, provided the other parties of the Left will agree to abstain from voting. But, this daily notes, in case such an agreement could not be reached, the possibility of a bloc of the parties of the Left would vanish. The Socialist *Avanti* says ironically that "formally the Democrats and the Liberals have some reason to rejoice over the sudden conversion of Fascism to their old conceptions. But the realization of events will disappoint them. The illusions of the Liberals and the Democrats will live but a very short time."

THE PRESIDENTIAL SNARL IN HONDURAS

FUNNY THO IT SEEMS, the tangle in Honduras, with its three proclaimed Presidents, is no laughing matter, we are told, for it has resulted in the severance of relations between the United States and that Central American Republic, while American Marines have been landed at several points to protect American interests. According to press dispatches from San Salvador, the first of the Honduran Presidents is Dr. Juan Angel Arias, the Liberal candidate, to whom former President Rafael Lopez Gutierrez is said to have handed the reins of office. The second is Gen. Tiburcio Carias, we learn, who recently proclaimed himself de facto head of the Government, but whose forces now are said to have met with serious reverses. The third is Policarpo Bonilla, and these dispatches say he is supported by Gens. Gregorio Ferrera and Vicente Tosta. Ferrera and Tosta are said to be making progress, and are reported to have reached San Pedro, in Sula. The imperative necessity of foreign intervention disturbs public opinion in Central America as may be gathered from the remark of the independent *Opinion* of Costa Rica, which says:

> "The Honduras imbroglio is a matter of deep concern to all of us, especially since the United States, through their Minister at Tegucigalpa, issued repeated warnings, which were closely followed by the arrival of warships at several Honduran ports. The external aspect of the question is not unknown to us. Marines, landing to act as 'stabilizers' in electoral struggles, are becoming familiar in Latin-American politics."

This independent journal, as sundry others among the Latin-American press, is not always sweet as sugar in expressing its ideas about the United States or other countries. Yet its remarks seem to be worth noting as affording the opportunity to see ourselves as others see us. By way of instance, we cite the following:

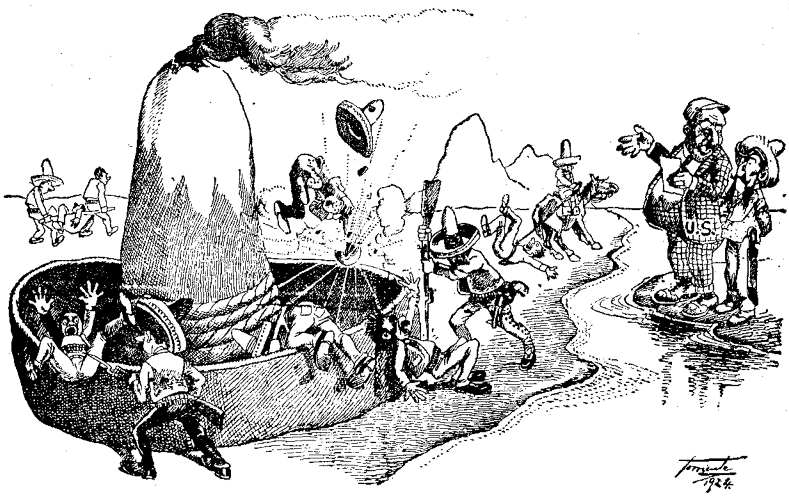
> "We can not fail to see the bitter irony of the tragic plight of the Honduran peasants, blindly led to their doom in complete ignorance of the causes for which they fight. As a matter of fact, the three-cornered fight is backed by conflicting American interests, political as well as commercial. The close relationship of every candidate to some foreign influence is too well known to dwell extensively upon it, and now comes the American Minister, trying to mediate in a conflict whose outcome nobody can predict as to the individual winner, but who in the end, one way or the other, is to benefit some American interest."

But if the foregoing strictures on the United States seem irritating, what is to be thought of the suggestion made by a contributor to the Independent-Unionist *Patria*, of Honduras, who says that the unrest in that country is due to the fact that the United States desires to "take a real hold on the Gulf of Fonseca." As this "seer" reads his portents he finds that:

> "The defenses of Panama harbor are so inadequate that the numerous advantages of converting Fonseca Bay into an auxiliary base and coaling-station are being seriously considered in naval and political circles in the United States, according to reliable reports from Washington. Tho the gulf belongs geographically to three sovereign countries—Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras—the first-named practically sold her rights because of the Treaty of 1914, and the second is more or less endangered since an American-owned railroad, American docks, warehouses, oil-tanks and shops built at the small port of La Union would give the desired pretext to intervene in any event. Upon completion of the railroad now being pushed through to its Atlantic terminal of Puerto Barrios, the Fonseca depot would be within four days of the United States. Honduras was the only obstacle stubbornly opposing complete domination, and her present difficulties may not be unwelcome to Uncle Sam."

On the other hand, there are Latin-American editors who confess their doubts as to the preparedness of some Latin-American countries for truly representative government. Honduras is pointed to by them as an example of "what the ballot instead of the bullet can do when improperly employed." The San Salvador *Palabra* (Cath.-Ind.) observes:

> "Latin-American electoral conflicts commonly arise from imposed candidacies, as is reported to be the case in Mexico. In Honduras, it comes from too much liberty, since there were three candidates instead of the customary presidential appointee. Sensible observers will regret the lack of vision and obstinacy that brought about foreign intervention on Central American soil in spite of the repeated warnings served at regular intervals to the presidential aspirants."



A CUBAN THRUST AT US

The American advises the Caribbean native: "See Mexico and don't do likewise, if you have sense." —*La Politica Comica* (Havana).

FAR EAST CRITICISM OF CALIFORNIA

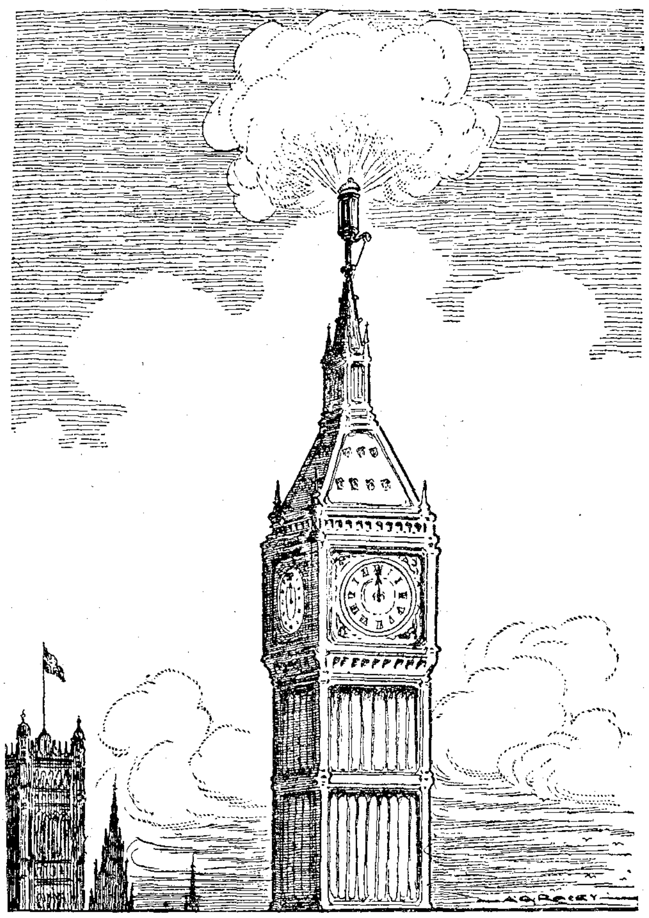
IF CALIFORNIA DESIRES to put an end to Japanese agricultural and laboring immigration, according to some English language newspapers in the Far East, there is little in the way of objection that can be effectually raised against it. Nevertheless, they aver that a deep sense of injustice follows the imposition of laws that discriminate in new ways against aliens of long residence and good record. A newspaper holding this conviction is the Kobe *Japan Weekly Chronicle*, which says flatly that the laws against Japanese immigration in California as finally passed and interpreted by the United States Supreme Court are "a deplorable piece of exclusionist legislation," and it proceeds:

> "We need not go into the question of the right of the citizens of any State to determine whom they shall accept as immigrants and whom they shall exclude. As a matter of practical politics, it seems necessary to admit that right. The Japanese themselves claim it, and the restrictions concerning the entry of, say, Americans into Japan are much the same as those concerning the entry of Japanese into America. There would certainly be no warm welcome for a crowd of American workmen and agriculturists who might want to settle in Japan. Only recently a large number of Chinese were deported, and the earthquake provided an opportunity for deporting a great many more. That, however, is not the whole case. We often have cause to criticize the illiberality of the land laws in Japan, but the trend is, tho extremely slow, in the direction of liberalizing them. Even the Alien Land-ownership Law, tho miserable and inadequate, and tho held in a state of suspended animation for over thirteen years, points in the direction of liberality."

But in California, this Kobe weekly goes on to say, the trend has been all the other way. The Japanese were welcome there at one time and settled in large numbers, and they acquired ownership or occupancy of land for agricultural purposes on easy terms, we are told, and from an economic point of view proved themselves excellent citizens. This weekly then says:

> "We have often criticized the policy of the Japanese consuls who insisted on all these people registering their children as

Japanese subjects, with all the disadvantages and misunderstandings that this entailed. Belatedly the consuls have seen the folly of the proceeding and nowadays advise Japanese on American soil to allow their children to enjoy the American citizenship which is theirs constitutionally by right of birth. This has been contributory to the trouble, but it does not justify the recent legislation. The land laws of Japan are, as we have said, illiberal, but it is impossible to say now that they are more illiberal than those of California. If a foreigner in Japan complains of being unable to own land, it is pointed out to him that, by forming a company in which his wife may be the sole partner with him, he can become a landowner. The system is far from being wholly satisfactory, but it is liberality itself compared with the Californian law."



THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS

"The noon whistle, or, alterations we may yet see on the historic clock-tower to comply with Labor union rules."

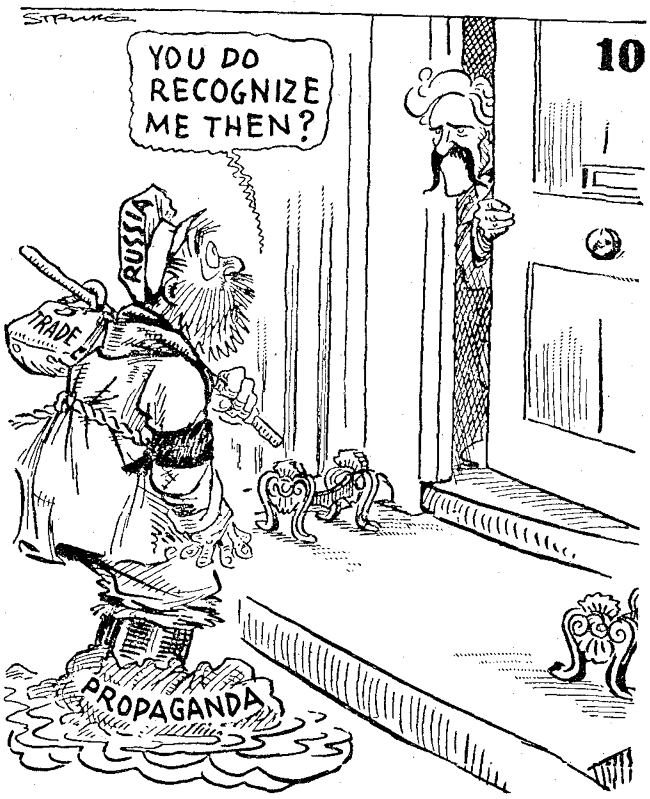
—*The Daily Star* (Montreal)

We are further informed that while in Japan there is no objection to the foreigner taking advantage of the latitude that the law allows for avoiding his disabilities as an alien, on the contrary in California "it is regarded as something criminal to resort to any means for alleviating the harshness of the discrimination against aliens ineligible for citizenship." There are no such methods of avoiding the exclusion of the law, it appears, as the formation of a "juridical person" for the ownership of land. But the harshness of the law is said to be less objectionable than the newness of that harshness, and we are told that:

> "Large vested interests have grown up in California, customs of leasehold have come into existence, and in many ways the Japanese inhabitants have acquired, by use and wont, the right to regard themselves as secure in many pursuits for earning a livelihood. Now agreements have to be broken and leases terminated. Honest and thriving occupants are evicted, and no regard is paid to vested interests. That it will all act to the detriment of the State itself is a very poor consolation. If Japan's laws were revised in the direction of making them more illiberal even to the foreign residents of long standing, we should all consider ourselves greatly aggrieved."

BRITAIN'S RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA

SOME BITTER OPPONENTS of the British Labor Government's recognition of Soviet Russia among the press of Great Britain go so far as to pillory the act as "shaking hands with anti-Christ." But there are many newspapers not positively alined with the Labor party, such as the Liberal *Westminster Gazette*, which applaud Premier MacDonald "not only for the act, but for the manner of doing it." Finally, there are journals that call it "a sort of recognition," which is only the "initial step in a series of difficult negotiations." An adverse critic of the Labor Government's action is the Leeds *Yorkshire Post*, which speaks of this "precipitate half-hearted recognition" as being unwise and distasteful, possessing no commercial advantages, but rather exposing Britain to the dangers of Bolshevik propaganda. In the view of the Edinburgh *Scotsman* Premier MacDonald's decision is "premature" and a "capitulation to extremists." This daily believes that recognition should have been "kept as a bargaining weapon." Much scrutiny is given to the note of recognition communicated to the Russian Government by R. M. Hodgson, the head of the British Commercial Mission in Moscow, which reads as follows:



A CONDITIONAL INVITATION

PREMIER MACDONALD. "You must take the mud off those boots, then you may come in to dinner."

—*The Daily Express* (London).

> "February 1.
>
> "1. I have the honor, by direction of my Government, to inform your Excellency that they recognize the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics as the de jure rulers of those territories of the old Russian Empire which acknowledge their authority.
>
> "2. In order, however, to create the normal conditions of complete friendly relations and full commercial intercourse, it will be necessary to conclude definite practical agreements on a variety of matters, some of which have no direct connection with the question of recognition, some of which,

on the other hand, are intimately bound up with the fact of recognition.

"3. In the latter category may be cited the question of existing treaties. His Majesty's Government are advised that the recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia will, according to the accepted principles of international law, automatically bring into force all the treaties concluded between the two countries previous to the Russian Revolution, except where these have been denounced or have otherwise juridically lapsed. It is obviously to the advantage of both countries that the position in regard to these treaties should be regularized simultaneously with recognition.

"4. Technically unconnected with recognition, but clearly of the utmost importance, are the problems of the settlement of existing claims by the Government and nationals of one party against the other, and the restoration of Russia's credit.

"5. It is also manifest that genuinely friendly relations can not be said to be completely established so long as either party has reason to suspect the other of carrying on propaganda against its interests and directed to the overthrow of its institutions.

"6. In these circumstances, his Majesty's Government invite the Russian Government to send over to London, at the earliest possible date, representatives armed with full powers to discuss these matters and to draw up the preliminary bases of a complete treaty to settle all questions outstanding between the two countries.

"7. In the meantime, I have been given the status of Chargé d'Affaires pending the appointment of an Ambassador; and I am to state that his Majesty's Government will be glad similarly to receive a Russian Chargé d'Affaires representing the Government of the Union at the Court of St. James's."

In scanning the text of the above note, the Belfast *Northern Whig* is reminded of the remark of a humorist who wrote of some one as receiving a visitor "with open arms and closed fists," and "A Political Observer" in the London *Daily Telegraph* points out that Mr. Hodgson presented the British note to Foreign Minister Tchitcherin "only after having been able to report to the Foreign Office that the Soviet Government accepts the principle of membership of the League of Nations, for which it will apply at the earliest opportunity, and promises complete cessation of propaganda within the confines of India and China." We are told further that:

"This information satisfied Mr. MacDonald that the moment had arrived to give recognition, leaving the question of debts for the future. Therefore, the unconditional recognition given officially has in reality been withheld until sufficient assurances are received from Moscow warranting it.

"Influential Communists at Moscow, led by the notorious Litvinoff, whose hatred of Great Britain is unquenchable, violently oppose the idea of League membership, and show their distaste for recognition by discussing it scoffingly as a sop thrown to them by the 'crypto-bourgeois MacDonald.' They are even trying to influence the Germans to refuse to follow the British lead toward participation in the League."

The British Foreign Office gave to the British press the text of the reply of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the British note regarding recognition. It is signed by C. Rakovsky, the representative of the Russian Government in London, and "declares its readiness to discuss and settle in a friendly spirit all questions arising, directly or indirectly, out of the fact of recognition." Mr. Rakovsky avers also that:

"My Government, in full accord with the views of the Government of Great Britain, considers that mutual confidence and non-interference in internal affairs remain indispensable conditions for the strengthening and development of friendly relations between the two countries."

According to the Manchester *Guardian*, "the importance of recognition lies not so much in itself as in its consequences," and it adds:

"The other European nations can hardly, if only from self-interest, fail to follow suit. Will Russia respond? Will she enter as an equal among equals, or will she keep in the back of her mind that ghastly vision of 'world revolution' which would make her entry that of a conspirator rather than of a friend?"

JAPAN'S POLITICAL CALDRON

THE BOIL AND BUBBLE of Japan's politics do not reach us except through press reports of occasional riotous behavior by her legislators. But some Japanese editors believe that the struggle is growing fiercer and graver. As far as the facts are concerned, remarks the Tokyo *Yomiuri*, the struggle is a lawful one between the Government and the political parties and between the House of Peers and the House of Representatives. According to this daily, the Japanese nation is directing its attack and criticism through the newspapers against "the tyranny and high-handed conduct of the privileged class," and it believes that "it is fortunate that the attack is not so popular as to bring about violence." We read further:

"No person, however, can assert that the present struggle, incited by the noblemen themselves, will be so intensified as to turn into class fighting between the nobility and the masses. Ships float on water, but it is water that upsets ships, say the Chinese, referring to the horrible psychology of the mob in revolution. And revolution always ends in terrible bloodshed."

The *Yomiuri* goes on to express its doubt whether the real meaning of the protection of the Japanese Constitution is well understood by the common people, and it says that altho there are many things to be said in explanation of such a statement of affairs "feeling has now completely overwhelmed reason," and it adds:

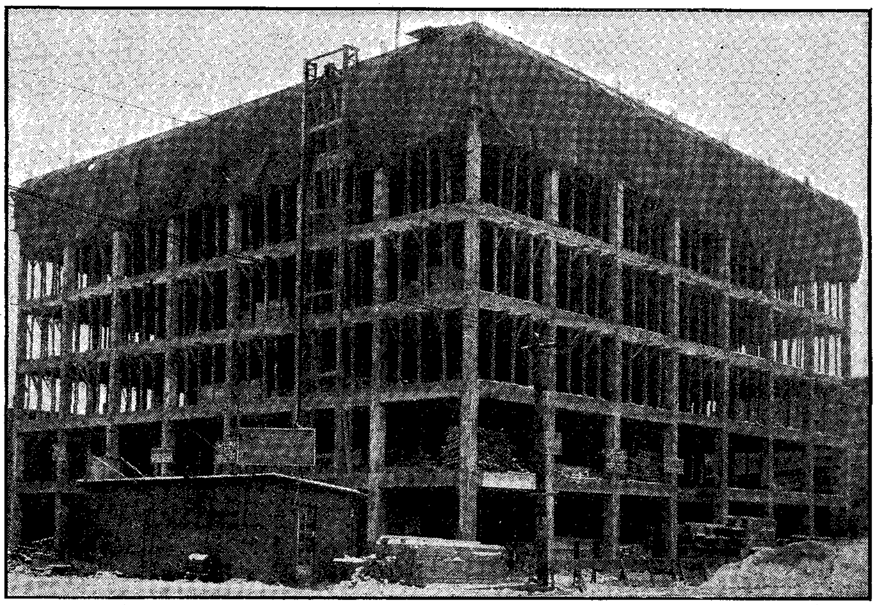
"The privileged class which stirred up popular ill-feeling has also offended the political parties. Public opinion, as represented by the newspapers, indicates that ill-feeling and anger are growing worse and ever worse. In such circumstances, we dare call attention to the acts of veteran statesmen as well as of other influential persons. As a case in point, there is the attitude taken by the Duke of Wellington in respect to disputes which arose between the masses and the English nobility and between the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

"The Duke of Wellington was appointed Prime Minister on account of his great merits. At that time a popular movement was started by the combined force of the common masses and laborers, clamoring for the amendment of the election law. Now this amendment had become necessary as the result of the industrial revolution. Wellington, who was opposed to this popular claim, found himself forced to resign his post as Premier. When he came in power again, he used his influence over the Upper House so that the amendment bill might pass Parliament. Subsequently manufacturers and laborers came to insist upon free trade. When the House of Peers opposed the Corn Laws, he again persuaded Lord Derby, leader of the Conservatives at that time, stating in his letter that the opposition of the Upper House was very wrong and unreasonable. Thus the House of Peers gave in, and the much disputed law passed the Parliament. This is a remarkable record in the history of English constitutional development."

The protection of the Constitution, so styled, says this Tokyo daily, seems likely to mean the creation of a practise by which the Cabinet must necessarily be formed by a party leader holding a seat in the House of Representatives and of a system in which the most powerful two parties should come into power by turn. In England, we are reminded, this practise was firmly established toward the close of the eighteenth century. Only the dispute between the Upper and the Lower House in regard to their power and authority remained unsettled. But this dispute, we are told, is said to have been solved as a whole by the first amendment to the election law, and the repeal of the Corn Law, and the *Yomiuri* proceeds:

"The present political struggle in Japan refers not only to a dispute between both Houses in respect to their power and authority but to a serious question as to whether the House of Peers alone is entitled to organize the Cabinet. It is indeed a struggle with reference to the system of a responsible Cabinet as well as to the question of the most powerful parties coming in power in turn. It is a struggle between the nobles and the commons, in other words, a struggle between the privileged classes and the nation at large."

A BUILDING THAT CRUMBLED



Photographs by courtesy of the "Engineering News-Record"

BEFORE IT BEGAN TO CRUMBLE

CONCRETE construction during very cold weather may be dangerous and the conditions under which it may fail are not well understood. This would appear from the collapse of a hotel, while building, in Benton Harbor, Michigan, on January 28-30. The wreck differed from many others in that the structure crumbled rather than fell, the process of destruction lasting some thirty hours, and leaving little more than a heap of débris. Materials and work all seemed to be good, and experts are forced to attribute the failure to temperature conditions. Of course many concrete structures are built in winter with perfect success, and this instance of failure is considered worthy of notice from its very rarity, as a case for investigation to find the cause and thus to make concrete construction even safer than before. T. L. Condron, a Chicago engineer, writing in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York), calls this the most complete collapse of a multi-story concrete building on record; altho others have been more costly. He writes:

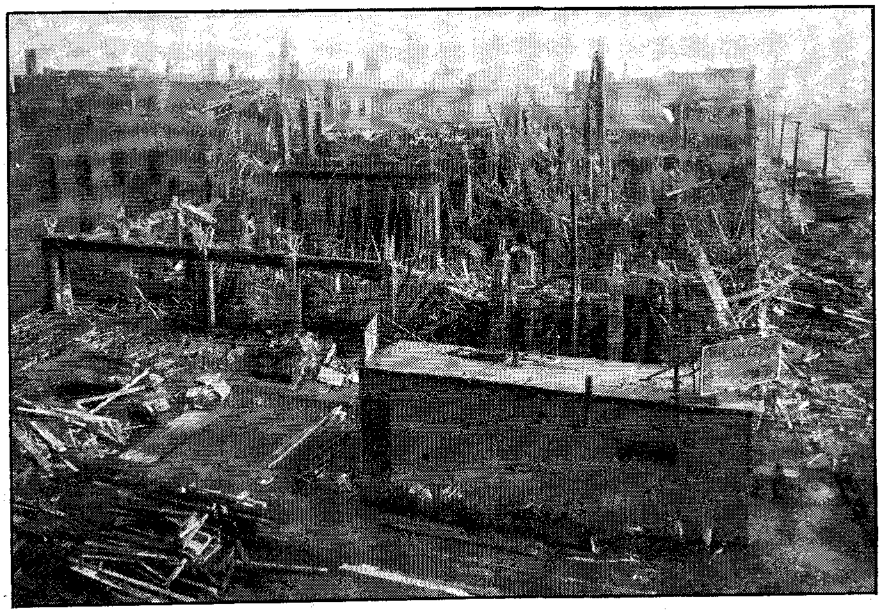
"On Monday, January 28, shoring was removed from the fifth floor. In the night the fifth floor began to fall; about midnight the three west central bays of this floor fell, and by morning these three bays had collapsed from the eighth floor to the ground. From this time on, the collapse of the structure progressed during the entire day, and by the morning of January 30 the entire building was a wreck except for a small two-story portion in the rear.

"It seems that the concrete itself, rather than the structural design, is most at fault. The appearance of the wreckage is in general that of trash rather than concrete. Relatively few structural parts, such as columns and beams, are in evidence. The wreckage is being cleared up, not with blocks and tackle raising large masses, so much as with picks and shovels. Much of the débris is simply loose stone and sand that can be shoveled and carted away. Even when columns are intact a few blows of a sledge disintegrate them, and the reinforcing bars are stript out without much difficulty. There is much evidence pointing to complete failure of the mixed ingredients to combine to form concrete, as might follow from lack of sufficient cement, or bad cement, or even very bad aggregates, or 'cold weather conditions,' including freezing."

After describing precautions taken against freezing, such as the use of "salamanders" or heaters, and that of live steam in warming up the materials for the concrete, and after noting that during the building operations the cold was often severe, he goes on:

"If the danger-line for concrete and construction is the temperature at which water freezes, namely 32 degrees F., then the precautions taken on this work would seem to have been adequate, but experience and tests all point to the fact that the critical temperature for concrete work is considerably above 32 degrees F. When the temperature falls below 45 degrees F. it is important to exercise unusual care in concrete work, including heating of materials, and adopting measures which will make certain that the concrete work is kept above a temperature of 50 degrees F. for a sufficient number of days to insure the setting up of the concrete.

"On the face of it, this disaster appears to be due to cold-weather conditions, notwithstanding the precautions which the contractor states he took to protect the concrete; but there is a question as to the quality of the cement. The work was constantly under the supervision of a graduate engineer, and there is every reason to believe that the specifications were carried out as intended."



AFTER THIRTY HOURS OF CRUMBLING—"A COMPLETE WRECK"

The News-Record remarks editorially that this collapse differs from all previous concrete failures. It says:

"In the first place, nothing similar to the slow, seemingly deliberate, disintegration exhibited in this case has been reported previously. In the second place, the collapse came as near to 100 per cent. failure as could be, which is equally unprecedented. Both of these features are puzzling, and perhaps both are related in some way to the cause of the failure. On the scanty data available at present, freezing or at least delayed set of the concrete is most under suspicion. In any event it is not easy to reconcile the long-drawn-out collapse, occupying more than twenty-four hours, with any known weakness of winter concrete. Regardless of the final findings of cause, however, it is particularly regrettable at the present time that through this accident doubt should be cast on the wisdom of winter building, when strong efforts are being made to do away with seasonal work in building operations. It might also be noted that the questions recently raised concerning the sufficiency of present day knowledge of cement may find encouragement in this most serious of winter failures. Nothing has yet been advanced, so far as we know, to show that cement can be made more insensitive to cold by changing its constitution, tho of course it would be futile to deny such a possibility in advance."

MORE PLATINUM DISCOVERED

PROSPECTIVE BRIDES AND BRIDEGROOMS, chemists, scientists in general, and dentists and their patients will all be affected by the recent discovery of platinum in the Transvaal. An authoritative account of the find and of its possibilities by P. A. Wagner of the Geological Survey and T. G. Trevor, Inspector of Mines, appears in the current number of *The South African Journal of Industries* and is abstracted in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). We read:

"The discovery was made last summer by Adolph Erasmus, a prospector. He was looking for tin, and was, in fact, going over a region that had been repeatedly prospected for both gold and tin without any platinum having been found. The discovery, says the article, 'shows how largely blind fortune enters into these things, and how sometimes one discovery leads to another.'

"The farm on which the discovery was made had been proclaimed a public gold field in the early days, but when all claims were abandoned it was deproclaimed. Subsequently tin was discovered on it, and a mine of that metal was worked for several years until the deposit was exhausted. Mr. Erasmus thought there might be more tin there and proceeded to make a few tests.

"Almost the first panning yielded not only a few specks of gold, but a 'tail' of grayish white concentrates that lagged behind the gold in the pan. Reasoning that since platinum is the only metal he had heard of that was heavier than gold, and that these residues must be heavier than the gold and therefore probably of platinum, Mr. Erasmus immediately communicated with his principal. Investigation showed platinum present in workable quantities, the first discovery of commercial quantities of the metal in Africa.

"Several companies are now exploiting the deposit, which is located in the Waterberg district, about 100 miles north of Johannesburg. The lodes are known to extend for a distance of ten to fifteen miles, with many surface outcrops. The ore averages about nine troy ounces to the short ton, altho some samples have yielded as high as 137 ounces. The yield generally is very variable.

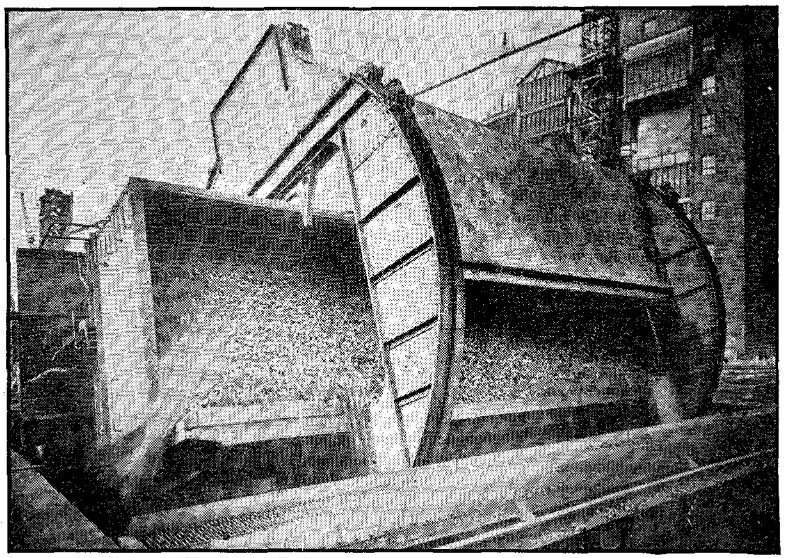
"Economically, the discovery is of great importance. Altho almost indispensable in many chemical operations, and especially desired for further research in the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, the cost of platinum is very high. More than half the total product is now used in jewelry since platinum rings and settings have become popular, and the demand from jewelers fixes the price which has risen to about $100 an ounce, or about five times that of gold.

"The pre-war price was less than half the present figure. The supply then came chiefly from the Ural mountains, but the war and the revolution in Russia stopt that source to a great extent, and other poorer sources in various parts of the world had to be depended on. South African platinum will, so the authors of this report declare, probably prevent any further rise in price and more probably will help to materially reduce it."

FIFTY TONS DUMPED IN A MINUTE

A FIFTY-TON CARLOAD of coal is emptied in a little over a minute by a new dumping device recently installed at an electrical plant in St. Louis. One unskilled attendant can operate the whole, assisted by automatic devices that start and stop auxiliary motors at the proper moment. E. H. Kidder, a Chicago engineer, describes its operation in *The Electrical World* (New York). He writes:

"The equipment is made up of two distinct structures, the first being two 24-foot roller-rings and the other the transfer table upon which the car stands.



Courtesy of the "Electrical World" (New York)

A FIFTY-TON CAR BEING DUMPED IN ONE MINUTE AND TEN SECONDS

"The transfer table is carried on four rollers, two in the plane of each roller-ring. The track for the rollers consists of four wedge-shaped or beveled castings attached to the under side of the transfer table. The bevel of these castings is such that the transfer table, with the car, would move over to the side support if it were not restrained. It is held in place, however, by two hook-shaped castings fastened to the ends of the transfer table. Each of these castings engages a roller, which is part of the foundation.

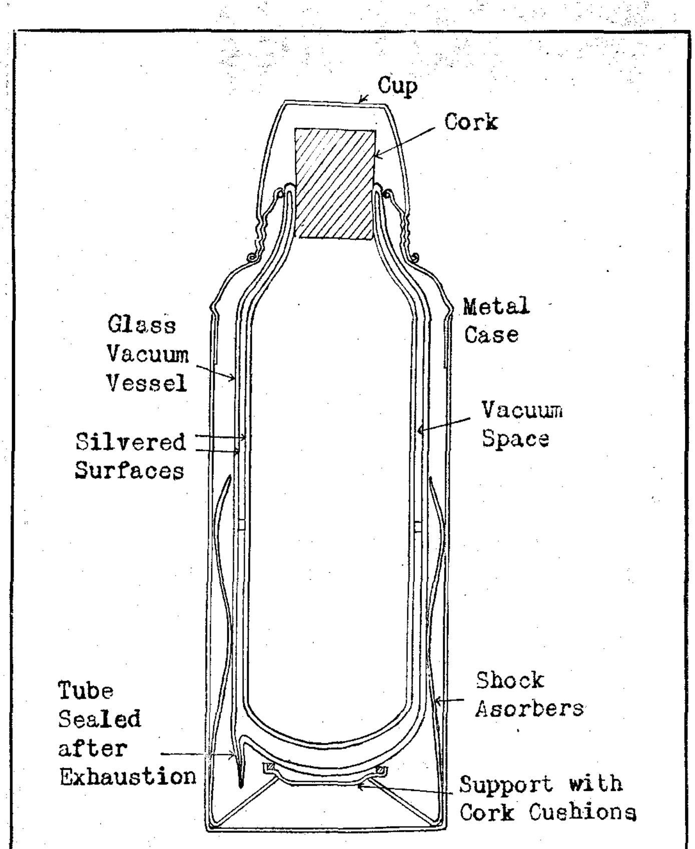
"As the dumper starts to rotate these hook-shaped castings remain in contact with the rollers, serving as a retarding device for the transfer table. That is, there is a relative movement between the transfer table and the rest of the dumper until the car has reached its side support. The angle of the beveled plates, which causes the platen to move toward the dumping side simultaneously with the rotating movement, is approximately 6 degrees, and the distance of car travel from 6 to 12 inches, depending upon the width of car. With the return movement the reverse of these operations takes place. The car remains supported by the side structure until the hook-shaped castings engage the rollers. After engagement the continued rotation of the dumper causes a force or pressure to be exerted between the rollers and hook castings which is sufficient to push the transfer table up the slight incline made by the slope of the beveled supports and to align perfectly with the rails.

"With the car in the normal position on the dumper the controller handle is in the neutral position. To begin the cycle of operations the operator moves the controller handle into the extreme forward position. After rotating 10 degrees a projection operates a track limit switch, which in turn starts the top-clamp motor. This motor pulls the four top clamps downward simultaneously until all four clamps have become firmly seated upon the top of the car and have exerted a predetermined pull on the operating cables. When this predetermined pull has been reached it displaces an idler, which displacement operates a load switch, thereby cutting off the motor and setting a brake. With the car firmly held to its dumping side and clamped at the top, the dumper continues to rotate until the rotating motor is automatically stopt by limit switches at the end of the rotating movement.

"The operator now moves the controller handle through the neutral position and into the extreme reverse position, and the dumper returns to its normal position. On the return movement, when the dumper is within about 10 degrees of its initial position, the top-clamp motor-limit switch is tript, which automatically reverses the direction of this motor, and counterweights raise the top clamps to their initial position. When the top clamps have reached their uppermost position the clamping motor is cut out by a limit switch operated by one of the clamps. The rotating motor is also stopt on its return movement by a limit switch, and the rails are held in correct alinement by a brake."

THE SECRET OF THE THERMOS FLASK

THE "THERMOS" OR VACUUM FLASK is familiar to every one, and an invaluable companion when traveling or at picnic parties. The general principles of its construction, and the fact that the outflow or inflow of heat is greatly retarded by the presence of double walls enclosing a "vacuum," are also well known, but many may have failed to realize that this popular article of commerce will well repay a more detailed consideration from a scientific standpoint. Certain facts about it, discust in an article contributed to *Discovery* (London) by S. H. Groom, are brought out in the following excerpts from that article. Writes Mr. Groom:



CROSS-SECTION OF A VACUUM FLASK

"First of all, it must be made quite clear that an *absolute* vacuum has never yet been produced in any vessel. Air at normal temperature and pressure contains something like thirty million billion molecules per cubic centimeter, and we should consider that we had obtained quite a good vacuum if this pressure were reduced to one-millionth of an atmosphere. In this case there would still be left thirty billion molecules per cubic centimeter, a figure which sets us thinking of interstellar distances or of the rate of exchange on Berlin. In other words, even the very good vacuum, which is the essential feature of the thermos flask, probably contains many thousand times as many molecules per cubic centimeter as there are people in the world.

"Heat is conducted through air by the movements of the molecules, which at normal temperatures travel at about fifteen hundred feet per second, a speed similar to that of a rifle bullet. Altho inconceivably small, the molecules, as we have seen, are also inconceivably numerous, with the result that they frequently collide with one another. In fact, at normal pressures, the average distance traversed between two successive collisions (known as the mean free path) is approximately the two hundred and fifty thousandth part of an inch, and the track of a molecule must be an extraordinary zigzag path, changing its direction about 4,500,000,000 times per second.

"Suppose now that we start with air at normal pressure between the walls of our flask and reduce this pressure to one-fifth of an atmosphere. The number of molecules is decreased in the same proportion, while the mean free path becomes five times as great as before, say the fifty-thousandth part of an inch. Regarding the molecules as carriers of heat-energy from the hot to the cold side of the enclosure, we have reduced the number of carriers to one-fifth and given each one five times the freedom of motion. The net result is that the rate at which heat is conducted is just the same as before. In other words, *over a very wide range of pressure*, the conductivity of a gas for heat is practically *independent* of the pressure. This result was predicted by Maxwell and has been fully confirmed by numerous experiments.

"This being so, the question arises: why is the vacuum employed in the thermos flask so effective in preventing the transfer of heat to or from the interior? To answer this, we must consider what happens when, instead of reducing the pressure to one-fifth of an atmosphere, we reduce it to, say, one-millionth, so that the mean free path of the molecules becomes about four inches. This produces a totally different state of affairs in a flask where the distance between the outer and inner walls is considerably less than 1 inch. In these circumstances, most of the molecules will jump right across the space without colliding with each other. Any further reduction in pressure simply reduces the number of carriers of energy; but there is now no compensating factor, since the molecules have already practically reached their limiting freedom of motion. In this case, halving the pressure will also halve the rate at which heat is conducted, so that *at very low pressures* the conductivity of a gas is proportional to the pressure.

"We have next to consider another mode by which heat is transferred across the vacuum-space, and one in which the remaining molecules of air take no part, namely radiation. Heat reaches us from the sun across space where there is reason to believe the amount of matter present is far less than in any vacuum we can produce, and it is generally accepted that this heat-energy is radiated through the agency of ether-waves which differ from light and 'wireless' waves in length only.

"The molecules of any body not at the absolute zero of temperature radiate heat-waves of a length which depends upon the temperature of the body. The lower the temperature, the slower are the movements which set up the radiation, and a lower frequency means a greater wave-length.

"Radiation, then, is bound to occur across the vacuum-space which we are considering, but we can reduce it by employing highly reflecting surfaces which are invariably bad radiators, and it is for this reason that the walls of thermos flasks are silvered. It should be noticed that the surfaces which are primarily concerned in the radiation are those which form the actual boundaries of the vacuum-space, i.e., those which you would see if you could look round from the interior of that space. It is a very easy matter to silver glass so that the surface *next to the glass* is bright and shining, but it requires considerable care to obtain anything like as good a result at the *free* surface of the silver film.

"One point with regard to the size of vacuum vessels is worthy of mention. Other things being equal, the rate at which heat enters or leaves the vessel is clearly proportional to the surface of the vessel. For the sake of simplicity, let us consider a cubical vessel. If we double the length of the side, we multiply the area of its surface by four and its volume by eight. Thus heat can now leave or enter four times as quickly as before and the vessel will hold eight times as much liquid. Therefore *each gram* of liquid will lose or gain heat at only half the previous rate, and the larger vessel is the more efficient.

"Vacuum vessels were originally devised by the late Sir James Dewar for the purpose of storing liquefied gases, and their use for this purpose came into considerable prominence during the war, when oxygen was required for the use of aviators flying at high altitudes.

"When these vessels are used for storing liquefied gases, an exceptionally good vacuum is highly desirable, and fortunately in these circumstances we are able to obtain much lower pressures than the millionth part of an atmosphere. Charcoal at very low temperatures has the property of absorbing gases to a remarkable degree, and Dewar found that by putting charcoal in the vacuum-space in such a way that it was cooled by the liquefied gas in the vessel, nearly all the residual air was taken up.

"There are many other phenomena which could be mentioned in connection with the thermos flask, but perhaps enough has been said to show that the exact *modus operandi* of this familiar object is well worth thinking about."

POOR EYES IN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

ONLY ABOUT HALF THE WORKERS in our great industrial plants appear to have normal eyesight. For instance, we are told in the New York *Times* that twenty-nine thousand Ford workers have defective vision, according to a report made by the Ford management to the Eyesight Conservation Council of America, following the investigation of industrial waste by the Hoover Committee of the Engineering Societies. *The Times* quotes the Ford report, made public recently, as follows:

"The present number of employees of the Ford Motor Car Company at Detroit is 65,000. Of this number 60,000 have received eye examinations. The company first started to make tests for sight in 1912.

"The results of even superficial tests of this sort show the amazingly high proportion of industrial workers having defective vision. Of the 60,000 persons who received eye examinations, 31,000 were found to have normal vision, and 29,000 were found to have defective vision. Almost half of this large group of workers, or 48.5 per cent., had vision below normal.

"Altho very high, the percentage of defective vision would still be higher if more complete eye examinations were made. It is not considered necessary to do this except in special cases.

"All employees with poor vision are placed on jobs where there is no risk of injury or other conditions that would make the eyesight worse. A careful job analysis has been made throughout the plant for the purpose of determining what jobs are suitable for those with poor eyesight.

"The results of this study have made possible the employment of twelve totally blind persons on jobs suitable for their conditions. There are 207 persons who are blind in one eye, and 253 persons with light perception only in one eye, in the employ of the company.

"The eye department of the company is unusually active and attentive to all injuries and complaints. In May, 1923, there were 11,602 reported treatments of eye cases, marking the largest monthly total in the history of the company. The greater portion of these were minor cases.

"Those important enough to be recorded numbered 969. Of this number, foreign bodies were removed from 664. The next largest number, 101 cases, resulted from metal burns, while there were 87 cases of lacerations of the cornea, conjunctiva and lid."

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. of Wilmington, Delaware, reported the adoption of a complete system of eye conservation. This firm reports as follows:

"If men were employed at random and put at work without an examination, it can readily be seen how easily a man with one eye or with poor vision could be given work around acids and caustics in a chemical plant, which would constitute a very great risk for the employer and a grave injustice to the employee.

"Eye examinations were started at the Wilmington plant five years ago; 1,578 employees of the dye works have received eye examinations. It is the practise of the company to encourage all the plants to provide goggles for the individual worker.

"At the dye works eye protection is promoted by the Works Safety Committee and penalties are imposed for failure to comply with the rules issued by the committee. Due to the vigilance of this committee, the eye-accident reduction rate for the period during which the eye-protection campaign has been functioning is 66⅔ per cent. There were only three lost-time eye accidents during the first six months of 1923.

"Since approximately 25 per cent. of the work of the plant throughout the year is done with artificial light, thoroughly up-to-date equipment is used to provide proper lighting. This matter is under the control of the electrical division of the engineering department.

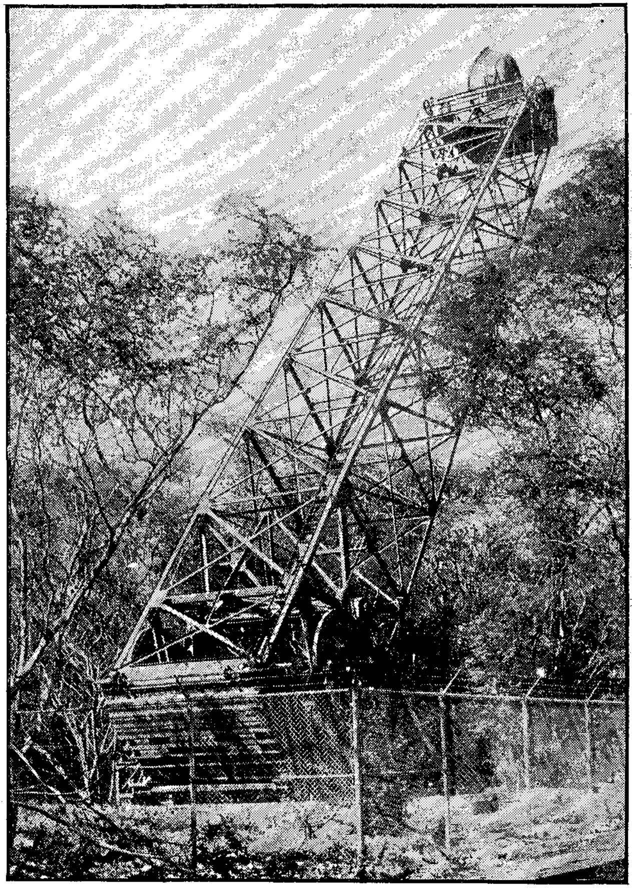
"Full advantage is taken of daylight wherever possible. The proper size lamps and the distribution of the light is determined by scientific study. When deemed advisable walls and ceilings are painted to improve the lighting system. Each building in the plant is required to keep a check on its lighting equipment, defects, rearrangements, etc., and to report to the electrical division."

It is estimated by the Eyesight Conservation Council, according to the *Times* correspondent, that 25,000,000 gainfully employed Americans are suffering from defective vision, to which it attributes great waste in industry.

FOLDING SEARCHLIGHT TOWERS

TOWERS TO HOLD ARMY seacoast searchlights, of the "now-you-see-it-and-now-you-don't" variety, have been designed by E. D. Cummings, U. S. Assistant Engineer at Washington, who describes their construction and working in an article contributed to *The Engineering News-Record* (New York). These towers fold down against the ground when not in use, altho they are 45 to 100 feet in height; and they are so delicately balanced that one man can operate them by hand. Writes Mr. Cummings:

"These structures are called 'disappearing searchlight towers' because they are supported on a trunnion shaft and, while carrying the searchlight, can be turned quickly to a prone position and as readily elevated to the vertical. The lowered position makes it possible to provide concealment from horizontal observation by taking advantage of natural objects such as hills, mounds, trees and brush. The ground also offers safe storage for the searchlight, when not in use, and is most convenient for making repairs or alterations to the light or its electrical equipment.



Courtesy of "The Engineering News-Record" (New York)

A "DISAPPEARING SEARCHLIGHT TOWER"

It "can be operated by one man," "raised or lowered in less than one minute," and "held by brakes at any angle." "The lowered position makes it possible to provide concealment."

"The towers range in height from 45 to 100 feet.

"This type of searchlight with its electrical equipment weighs about 8,000 pounds, and its top is a little more than 10 feet above the platform floor. Its light intensity is about one billion candlepower.

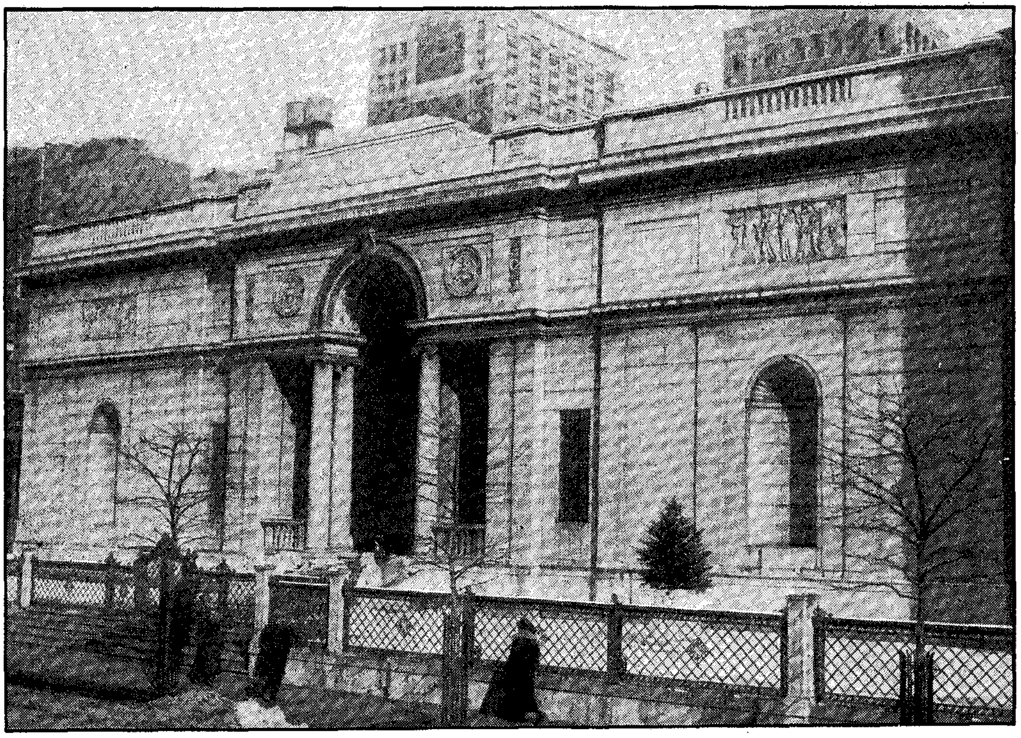
"Any of the towers can be operated by one man. The smaller towers can easily be raised or lowered in less than one minute.

"The tower can be very securely held by brakes at any angle and the searchlight can be operated at any height from the ground up to that given by the vertical tower. The brakes can be padlocked in any position. When at the vertical the tower can quickly be made a fixt structure with a rigid platform independent of the holding power of brakes and equalizer."

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE SPLENDID MORGAN GIFT TO SCHOLARS



International Newsreel photograph

A RENAISSANCE GEM IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK

The Morgan library in Thirty-sixth Street, designed by the late Charles F. McKim for the elder J. P. Morgan, which, through his son's gift, now stands as a perpetual memorial to him.

"ONE THUMB-PRINT, one piece of careless handling, might in some cases undo eight hundred years of preservation." This statement of Mr. J. P. Morgan is the key to the kind of philanthropic gift that he has devised in memory of his father, who largely assembled the magnificent collection known as "the Morgan library." "The purpose of the library is to save things for future generations," Mr. Morgan continued to explain, and while this collection is by him roughly valued at $8,500,000, other estimates put the worth at anything up to double the amount. It passes now from his private possession into the hands of six trustees, and the informal formalities of this transaction took place recently in the presence of various newspaper representatives, with Mr. Morgan not even reading aloud the legal statement of the transfer, but casually remarking that they might find it of interest to read over before departing. That statement not only indicates the beneficent uses to which the library has been dedicated in the past, but dwells upon the future purposes to which it is to be devoted:

> "My father's intense interest and satisfaction in the library which he left me make it a peculiarly fitting memorial to him. It is a memorial which keeps alive the memory of his love of rare books and manuscripts and his belief in the educational value of the collection which he had gathered. Since his death in 1913 I have constantly endeavored to see that the library and its contents should be made available in every way possible for the advancement of knowledge and for the use of learned men of all countries, as he delighted to do, thus carrying out the plan which he had in mind when making the collections. The very considerable additions which I have made to these collections from time to time have been made with the sole idea of increasing the value of the whole for educational purposes.
>
> "In order to give permanence to this memorial and that this use of the library may be continued for as long a time as possible, I have now determined to turn over the building, the books and manuscripts, together with a sufficient endowment to secure the necessary maintenance and protection of the property to you as the trustees of the Pierpont Morgan Library.
>
> "As such trustees you will take my place in the ownership of the library, with as full powers as I now have, to direct and control the use of the building and contents for the general purposes indicated above."

The reactions to this magnificent gift in the daily press have naturally been wide-spread and enthusiastic. New York's own self-felicitations may be taken for granted. The Boston *Transcript*, perhaps, best states the position to which New York is thus elevated in the cultural world:

> "The gift raises the city of New York to a high place as a vantage ground for research, scholarship, and the highest culture. This is no doubt a normal condition, for the riches that make possible such a concentration of material are for the most part made and possest there. Boston, in her various libraries, still has the lead of all other cities in the possession of the sources of authority on New England history and literature, so important to the history of the United States, and will always retain that leadership, but New York looks toward all the world, and may eventually count on being able to compel even European students to cross the ocean for the privilege of consulting its books and manuscripts."

The restrictions that the deed of incorporation place around the library are only such as the great rarity and value of the contents demand. The Boston *Herald*, referring to the experience of Harvard College, expresses this necessary relation between such a collection and its public:

> "Those at home in the treasure-room in the Widener Library know well that many of the visitors there have no conception of the significance of the things they see; they go to the place as they might visit any other show place, out of curiosity, for amusement. Such a collection as that in the Morgan building ought not to be exposed to the risk of miscellaneous handling and inspection, but all who would consult these books and manuscripts may do so, and the donor also provides for the loan for exhibition purposes of some of the contents and for lectures within the building itself. It is hard to see just how else the collection might have been safeguarded and at the same time made accessible to public."

Many treasures are contained in the library which dazzle the mind to which literature makes its varying appeal. Some of them are familiarly called the "'Oh-my' stuff," from the ejaculation that often accompanies the exhibition of original manuscripts of Keats, Dickens, Thackeray, Lamb, Victor Hugo, George Meredith, Walt Whitman, Thoreau, Hawthorne, and Kipling, to mention only a few. There are original drawings, etchings, mezzotints, Babylonian and Assyrian inscribed seals and cylinders, Greek and Roman coins and medals. But what gives the library its highest distinction are the features thus summarized by the New York *Herald:*

> MANUSCRIPTS
>
> "Illuminated manuscripts dating from the sixth to the sixteenth century, 530 volumes.
>
> "Holograph manuscripts of the works and correspondence of American, English and continental authors, 905 volumes.
>
> "Signed holograph letters and documents (unbound), about 7,000.
>
> "Coptic illuminated manuscripts of Biblical and liturgical texts, originating in Egypt, from the eighth to the tenth century, sixty volumes and numerous fragments.
>
> "Greek and Egyptian Papyrus (single leaves), orginating in Egypt, dating from the third century, B.C. Formerly known as the 'Amherst Collection,' with additions.
>
> PRINTED BOOKS
>
> "Incunabula — Books printed on the continent before 1500.
>
> "Books printed at the Aldine Presses in Venice and elsewhere, from 1495 to 1598.
>
> "Liturgical Works — Bibles, testaments, psalters, missals, prayer-books, hours, offices, etc., dating from the inception of printing (c. 1450-55).
>
> "English literature dating from its first printing in 1475.
>
> "American history and literature.
>
> "Books remarkable for their rare armorial or other distinguishing bindings, dating from fifteenth century, also examples of the work of famous binders."

Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History, declares the gift the most important "in the world of literature ever made in the history of the City of New York." Continuing in the New York *Times:*

> "It is destined to exert a very great influence on American literature. The opening of this library to students of British and French literature and history, as well as to students of early and very rare American history, will undoubtedly be a very great stimulus to students coming from all parts of America, as well as from England and France.
>
> "I believe were Mr. Morgan here he would give this gift his most unreserved approval. It places a new responsibility for higher scholarship in American literature on all our universities. The question at once arises: Will our universities be capable of producing young scholars capable of taking advantage of these wonderful new opportunities? Consequently, I believe the influence of this gift will extend into every part of the United States and raise our whole standard of civilization by touching the high points of the civilization of the past.
>
> "Personally, I am also a warm friend and admirer of the present Mr. J. P. Morgan, having known him since his boyhood and I can not help feeling that this splendid gift of his should put to silence those men who believe that American patriotism is subsiding among the so-called higher classes."

Fotograms (New York)

PRICELESS ART TREASURES BESIDES BOOKS ARE HOUSED IN THE MORGAN LIBRARY. THERE ARE 25,000 VOLUMES OF WHICH 10,000 ARE RARE AND VALUABLE

WHAT RUSSIANS MAY AND MAY NOT READ

RUSSIA WILL NEVER CEASE to be the land of contradictions. Since Sovietism took her in hand, how does she treat ideas and the literature which enshrines them? With a hand of welcome according to one account; with the black pencil of the censor according to another. A young American writer, Mr. Barrett H. Clark, during a recent long sojourn in Europe, often met and talked with Maxim Gorky, who has been residing in Switzerland. In a recent number of the *Fortnightly Review* he has published a record of their conversations, in the course of which talk turned to the "new edition of world literature undertaken by the Soviet Government when Gorky was in the Cabinet." They had planned to issue four thousand different volumes, each edition to consist of a hundred thousand copies. We take up Mr. Clark's record at a point when Gorky is speaking:

> "'So far only a hundred have been published; the costs of manufacture were so great that we were unable to continue. Here's an idea, now, for a capitalist. Subsidize this series. If you want to propagandize the Russians, give them books. Lectures, newspapers, motion-pictures—these are nothing compared with books. Think of it: you can sell a hundred thousand copies of an old classic in starving Russia!'
>
> "American writers are widely read in Russia. 'Who among the moderns?' I asked.
>
> "'Upton Sinclair and——'
>
> "'Tell me why you Europeans are so enthusiastic about Sinclair? Nine out of every ten of you know his work, and nothing of his more talented contemporaries.'
>
> "'Most of us read him because of his ideas. His books are scarcely literature, but his ideas are interesting. As a Socialist I——'
>
> "'What other writers do you read?'
>
> "'I, of course, read only what is translated, and therefore know very little of your latest authors. I enjoy O. Henry, even tho his translator turns him into a miniature Bret Harte. I can see that that's misrepresenting him. Mark Twain, Howells, Henry James, Horace Traubel, Le Roy Scott, Jack London, Ambrose Bierce—they are all well known. I enjoy Bierce's war stories immensely. And your classics are our

classics: Thoreau and Whitman, Poe and Emerson, and, above all, Cooper.'

"'I understand Jack London is immensely popular?'

"'Very. You know, the popularity of Jack London is an encouraging sign. He has had a tremendous effect on Young Russia. There is a new movement among our later writers! You don't know their works yet, but you will, and you won't be able to recognize the old Russia you think you know. The new men no longer worship the god of despair; they have begun to exalt the will! That is largely due to Jack London. One of our most promising young poets has just sounded the new note. A man of immense talent—Khodassevitch. The following verse is a new gospel, a gospel never before uttered in Russia:

> Sing not the praises of the conqueror,
> Nor pity the conquered.

The conqueror needs no praise, that is, nor the conquered comfort. No, we young Russians are not admirers of suffering.'"

On the other hand, a picture quite the reverse of this broad-minded hospitality is shown in *Le Populaire* (Paris)—how the Soviet has gone to work to keep foreign books out of the hands of the Russian masses. The Paris paper quotes from "the valiant review which our Russian Social Democratic comrades of Berlin publish under the title of *Socialistitcheskii Vestnik*," and owns itself somewhat "disconcerted" by the report of the books which are excluded from public libraries in Russia. "In fact, one finds the condemnations so disconcerting that if one did not know with what honesty our comrades of the social democratic party conduct their review, one might suspect an attempt at mystification." The books range between the extremes of those "absolutely excluded" and those whose exclusion is conditional. "Among the latter we find the works of Kant and of the Evangelists." These are kept only in libraries of academies, and there "under lock and key," and no access to them is permitted except for "scientific research." Librarians are held to the most rigorous responsibility. Here are mentioned some of the condemned:

"In philosophy, Descartes, Kant, Mach, Plato, Herbert Spencer and Schopenhauer.

"In religious subjects, everything is proscribed—and especially the Gospels, the Koran and the Talmud—except the Soviet literature of anti-religious propaganda.

"Among the psychologists from whom readers are barred are the names of Hoffding, Taine and William James.

"Interdicted also are the works of Carlyle, of Kropotkine, of Nietzsche, of Maeterlinck, of the great Tolstoy. Ban is placed on everything of a moral, social and religious character. The Russian philosopher, Vladimir Soloviev, does not find tolerance, neither does the great work of Lange on the history of materialism, which is labeled 'dangerous.'"

The article in *Le Populaire* is signed "Lancémane," and reveals that Frenchman's astonished discovery of certain banned French writers, among whom he comes upon the names of Octave Mirbeau and Paul Margueritte. He continues:

"The Social Section naturally excludes 'pamphlets hostile to the Communist movement, to Bolshevism, and to pacificism,' as well as 'the literature of the year 1917, which favors the Constituent Assembly, the democratic republic, political liberty, and in general of the right of suffrage.' But the most remarkable passage of this astonishing document is without doubt the third paragraph, in which we read: 'From the little libraries frequented by the people there must be excluded propaganda writing and Soviet information publications of the years 1918, 1919 and 1920, which bear upon questions that since that time have been otherwise solved by the Soviet authority, such as questions of the land, taxes, commercial liberty, and political economy.'

"The absurdity of pretending to rule over the minds of the people by forbidding them access to certain sources of information was never more clearly condemned than by such an order. First the Soviets condemned the works of others, and finally they condemn themselves. This is the inevitable logical result of such censure. But what must be the contempt in which a people is held that a censorship should forbid them to read Descartes, Taine, or Nietzsche? And who is going to have the pathetic courage to saddle the proletariat with the responsibility of such benighted ignorance and of such an assault on the freedom of thought?"

AMY LOWELL OWNS UP

MISS AMY LOWELL'S SECRET is out. She wrote "A Critical Fable" and acknowledges it, first in a round-about way, and then in a full-page interview in the Boston *Transcript*. The authorship was one of the literary puzzles of 1922, and tho Miss Lowell was one of those accused, she repelled the charge, as she now admits, after discovering in herself "depths of duplicity which I had no idea existed." The authorship is admitted in the last edition of the English "Who's Who," where she tucked it away, she says, "just to see how long it would take the American newspapers to find it out." They found it out very quickly; at least Mr. F. G. Melcher, editor of *The Publisher's Weekly*, spotted it "the very day this 'Who's Who' reached America." Now Miss Lowell has all the glory, and the remorse also that her "morals went very badly to pieces in my efforts to keep my anonymity." She tells her interviewer, Mr. William Whitman 3d, how she strained her conscience in one case and what the come-back was:

"After looking round on all my confrères in the poetry world, I decided that the only one who could have written the book was Mr. Leonard Bacon, who was the author of a little privately printed pamphlet called 'The Banquet of Poets,' which followed somewhat the scheme of 'A Critical Fable.' I, therefore, with all the energy I possest, tried to turn suspicion toward Mr. Bacon, who countered with a most delightful rimed epistle which he sent to *The Literary Review* of the New York *Evening Post*. I think he must be very much relieved now that the secret is out."

Part of Mr. Bacon's entertaining little skit reads as follows:

> I've tried, but I find I'm unable
> To prove I did not write "A Critical Fable."
> I sent Kenelm Digby specific denial,
> He merely condemned me at once without trial.
> Benet, in a moment of elegant humor,
> Has given additional strength to the rumor.
> I can't even guess how the legend arose,
> I deny it in rhyme, I deny it in prose.
>
> . . . .
>
> I do not mind saying that the guilty party
> Is Miss Lowell. That is plain as a pikestaff to me.
> Her praise and her fervid denials I smoke.
> They form by no means the worst part of the joke.
> Of course, a dark horse may yet prove me mistaken,
> I am, sir,
> Most cordially yours,
> LEONARD BACON.

Miss Lowell points out a long list of literary forbears back of James Russell Lowell and his "Fable for Critics," for her *jeu esprit*. There is Leigh Hunt's "Feast of the Poets"; Sir John Suckling's "The Session of Poets"; Lord Rochester's "The Triumph of Bays." But the nearest affinity is her own namesake. The Lowell case is taken up by her interlocutor:

"It is quite amusing to compare 'A Critical Fable' with 'A Fable for Critics,' the new and the old. Much as James Russell Lowell pictured the young poets of his own day, so does Miss Lowell characterize the new poets. The meter of the two poems is the same. Each is full of double and triple rimes. Each is merry, witty and audacious. They both exhibit a wealth of learning and at the same time a rich supply of delicious fancy, and both possess a keen vigor of mind which declares their kinship. If Miss Lowell be the shrewder critic, James Russell Lowell is the more gaily high-spirited, with his neat puns and his splendidly atrocious rimes. But where the older poet evokes Apollo, Miss Lowell calls on the departed shade of Lowell himself. He is supposed to have returned to earth as the emissary of all the old poets dead and gone, who are anxious to learn the poetic temper of our age, and the anonymous author undertakes to instruct him. That is the scheme of the book entirely, and it is an ingenious one."

Miss Lowell, of course, includes her own portrait, and she tells why:

"Mr. James Russell Lowell included himself in his 'Fable for Critics,' probably for the same reason that I finally decided to include myself in this book, namely, for disguise. I felt that if

I left myself out, that would be a dead giveaway; if I put myself in, the difficulty was to hit the happy medium between praise and blame. An excess either way would have tended to reveal my identity. All I can say is that, when I got through, I liked what I said about myself as little as the other poets liked what was said about them."

The interviewer gives us some specimens, but we refer our readers to the Poetry department for the citations which we have no space for here. "It is all tremendously good fun," says Mr. Whitman, "keen and witty, but it is more than fun"; it is apparently a lever which lifts Boston again to the map:

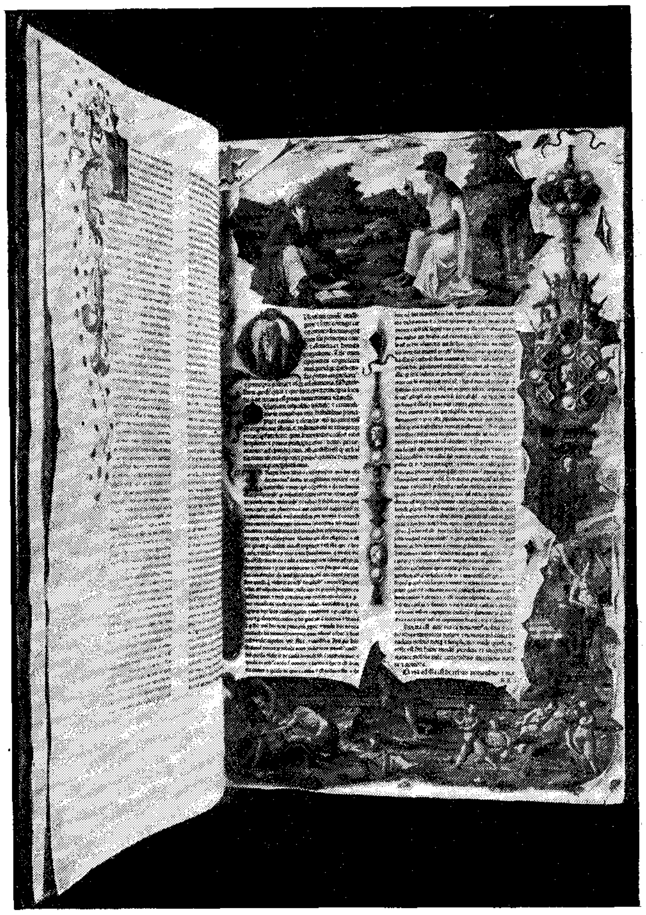
> "It is as shrewd criticism as has been published in many a long day. Amy Lowell, with 'A Critical Fable,' takes first rank as an American critic, as well as the leading American poet. Professor Yone Noguchi, professor of English literature at Kelo Gijuku University, writes 'Walt Whitman and Amy Lowell are the most widely read American poets in Japan.' Boston once more, with Miss Lowell, has reached the premier place in the American world of letters."

THE CENTENARY OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY

ENGLAND IS TAKING STOCK of her public art, seeing that other nations relieve her of many of the things remaining in private possession and so subject to barter. The British National Gallery, so well known to American tourists, was founded in April, 1824, from a government grant, made "under considerable pressure," of £57,000. It has grown much since then, but from pressure of material needs, it looks as tho it must be regarded as full-grown. To see just what its stature is in relation to the great museums of Europe, the London *Times* sent Mr. E. V. Lucas on a journey of appraisal, and his articles on the Louvre, the Prado, the national collections in Italy, Germany, Holland—Russia excepted—are appearing in its columns. An editorial coincident with the first instalment shows the light in which a great public possession is to be viewed in its relation to a changing world:

> "Long before then [1824] we had done not a little to prove that we were not so inartistic a people as we were, and are, sometimes said to be. We had produced great English painters. We had bought avidly of foreign works of art. The collection formed by King Charles I and dispersed after his fall gave an example which more settled times were not slow to follow. In the eighteenth century, especially, the traveling Englishman, held by the foreigner to be as rich as he was eccentric, was a great buyer of pictures, statues, gems; and, tho his taste in pictures differed from that of our post-Ruskinian days, he bought, on the whole, with no despicable judgment and his full share of luck. Still there was no public gallery in Britain. The notion that people in general might desire or profit by a public gallery was, if born, in its infancy. Art was a refinement of life suitable for a belated Renaissance Prince-Bishop like the sumptuous Earl of Bristol, or a Sir William Hamilton, or other great and wealthy men. Few of those who then enjoyed it could conceive of it as a means of education, a molder of character, a source of amenity and good sense for all, as we conceive of it to-day.
>
> "The National Gallery, one hundred years old next April, endowed by the State in 1855 (to have its small endowment halved in after years), and housed in a building which, much too big for it at first, has had to be greatly enlarged, is now only the chief of at least six public galleries in London alone. How does it compare with the great public galleries of the European countries? That is the question which Mr. E. V. Lucas, who has taken a long new pilgrimage for the purpose over galleries well known to him before, will answer in the series of articles of which we publish the first to-day. We may be permitted to anticipate his verdict that in our National Gallery we have not only by far the strongest collection in the world of British paintings, but a collection of foreign masterpieces of which we have every right to be proud—a collection not formed, in Soult's way, at the point of the bayonet, but by fair purchase and by the gifts of public-spirited lovers of art, whose names should be held in honorable remembrance. Its scope and worth may be gaged by one small fact—the National Gallery sells at a popular price an admirable little introduction to the study of the Old Masters, founded entirely upon the pictures on its walls.
>
> "When England was rich she very wisely, tho with no commercial aim, spent much of her wealth on these things of eminent beauty. To-day England is no longer rich; yet the conception of the part played in life by art has so changed that the national need of a supremely fine collection is greater than ever. . . . The times are not propitious; and democracy buys more cautiously and slowly than the prince or other patron. But the effort, collective and individual, must continue, if we are to be worthy of what we and our fathers have done."

Mr. Lucas's initial article contains these bits of history:



Fotograms, New York

"THE MOST BEAUTIFUL BOOK IN THE WORLD"

So the Venetian edition of 1483 of Aristotle, now in the Morgan library, has been described.

> "The nucleus of the National Gallery consisted of thirty-eight pictures from the collection of John Julius Angerstein, a Russian by birth, who became a London merchant and the founder of Lloyd's. Angerstein died in 1822, at his house, 100, Pall Mall, where the Reform Club now stands, and a number of amateurs of art, corresponding to the committee of that admirable and enthusiastic body, the National Art-Collections Fund to-day, immediately bestirred themselves to see what could be done to keep his pictures together. According to the official catalog, the prime mover was King George IV, but I have always understood that the ringleader in this admirable conspiracy was another George, Sir George Beaumont, the friend of painters and poets, a collector, and himself a painter of landscapes, one of which belongs to the nation, but is rather ungratefully hidden away. Sir George, who promised that if a National Gallery could be formed it should have the pick of his own pictures, too—among them four Claudes—brought his eloquence to bear upon the Prime Minister, Lord Liverpool, with such effect that in April, 1824, the Government agreed that a sum of £57,000 should be set aside with which to make the desired purchases. More than that sum, I may say in passing, would be required to-day to keep almost every one of the thirty-eight pictures out of American ownership!"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

PROTESTANTISM AS A MERE DILUTED CATHOLICISM

PROTESTANTISM CAN NOT COMPETE with Catholicism on its own ground, we are now told. It can not hold to an external authority and yet stand for free and spiritual religion and remain true to itself. It must either cease "halting between two opinions" or henceforth exist as a "declining, weakening cause." It is a Presbyterian Modernist "speaking plainly," who thus utters his convictions, he says, from "the honest outcome of cumulative service and thinking," but in the view of a fellow Presbyterian who hails from the other camp, he is in diametric opposition to Christianity in almost every conceivable point. The two statements reveal further the chasm which separates the Modernist and the Fundamentalist in the Presbyterian Church, a chasm, we are told, which must somehow be bridged at the next General Assembly or be left to become a widening abyss. It is a question, then, we are told, whether Protestantism is at the opening of another chapter in the Reformation or upon the verge of decline. As Dr. William Pierson Merrill, a Presbyterian pastor in New York, a leader in the Modernist ranks, and one of the signers of the recent Presbyterian "bill of rights," defines the causes leading up to the present crisis, Protestantism has held too much to the Catholic idea of authority; only it has substituted a theory of a mechanically inerrant book for a claim of an inerrant pope. It has held too strongly to the Catholic idea of faith as a "deposit"; only it has substituted a "bewildering variety of competing doctrinal declarations for one authorized belief." Protestantism, says the Presbyterian Modernist in *The World's Work*, can not be a diluted Catholicism without losing its identity, and in order to be true to itself it must frankly and fully abandon the whole notion of external authority and "trust whole-heartedly in spirit."

Photograph by Champlain Studio, New York

FAITH IS AN ADVENTURE

Says Dr. William Pierson Merrill, a Presbyterian Modernist, declaring that Protestantism must abandon the notion of external authority and "trust whole-heartedly in spirit."

> "It may keep its creeds, but only as helps toward personal conviction and united action, as declarations of the things most surely believed at the time, and therefore registering the advance thus far made. It will keep its Bible, as the supreme expression of spiritual experience, as the highest written revelation of God, as a trustworthy guide not to facts of science but to the conduct of life and the knowledge of God and duty, no more to be taken literally than music or poetry are. It will care not less but more for Christ and His Gospel of redemption. It must put a premium on progress, rather than on conformity, in thinking. It must think of faith, not as a deposit, but as an adventure; not as a treasure in the memory, but as an attitude of the living soul. It must exalt as its hero the one who seeks truth at any cost, even more than the one who defends what others have thought true."

This means that the "absurdity of denominationalism" must be given up. It may be wise to organize Christians into groups to meet varying ideas and sentiments and ways, but the denominationalism which means "an undue pride in one's own variety, an intolerance toward others, an insistence on shibboleths of doctrine and form and practise as standards of orthodoxy, as criteria of good standing and fellowship," must go. For, continues Dr. Merrill,

> "As matters now are, practically every Protestant denomination demands of its officers, or of its members, or of somebody, what it knows Christ never demanded of anybody. It counts essential what Christ and His apostles clearly did not count essential. It clings to things which Christ never mentioned. Plead, if you will, that your denomination is standing for a 'sacred contribution,' its own 'peculiar heritage.' Very well, stand for that! But if you make that 'peculiar heritage' of yours an essential test by which you include or exclude, you are usurping the throne of the Master; and that means, in so far forth, that you are not really Christian.
>
> "Protestant Church unity—real, tho not necessarily organic—that much-desired, long-deferred end—would come surely and speedily, if every denomination of Protestants would simply decide honestly what it believes Christ and the New Testament count essential for the Christian Church, and then put its own doctrine and practise and fellowship on that basis, giving up insistence on anything and everything else, no matter how traditionally precious.
>
> "Protestantism must accept, with all its implications, and in a daring spirit, the truth that religion is a 'way' of life rather than a formula. It must test a Christian, not so much by what he thinks or by what he feels, as by the way he lives. It must assert that Jesus meant us to live in the way of His words and example, and that any profession of faith in Him is hollow and ineffective which does not issue in doing as He says."

Protestantism must also break squarely with the distrust of the human intellect, and avow "a complete, unreserved trust in the processes and results of scientific investigation and thinking." Most important of all, we are told again, Protestantism "must take an unequivocal stand for the sanctity and supreme importance of common present living reality," getting away from the old notion that "common sense can not get on with the divine," that "God can live only when cloaked in mystery." Protestantism must take the new way, asserting that "the more science explains the process, the better God stands revealed therein—that the less theatrical and magical God's revelation is shown to be, the more it becomes a real revelation of God to meet human needs." For,

> "When men begin to point out that the great facts and doctrines of Christianity are striking, glorious, perfect forthsettings of universal truths; that there is much in nature and in other religions setting forth the same truths; that the inspiration of the Bible writers, while it may go far beyond, is akin to that of poet and artist and musician; that the perfect divinity of Jesus, while it may be much more, is truly the supreme manifestation of the divine that is in all men and 'rolls through all things'; that the atonement on Calvary is the supreme expression of the cosmic law that life advances through the sacrifice of the fittest and best; that the resurrection of Christ is the seal on the unquenchable hope of immortality in the human heart—when Christian truth is thus knit up with the facts of life, the true Protestant rejoices and gives thanks, for he is finding God where he needs Him most, finding the real and living and true God. . . .
>
> "The Fundamentalist thinks he is standing for the Protestant faith, defending essential Christianity. He is really denying

> the very fundamental position of Protestantism, the supremacy, authority, and sufficiency of God-enlightened spiritual experience. He is holding the Christianity of Christ insufficient, in that he demands that we hold essential what Christ ignored. Jesus said not a syllable about the inerrancy of the Bible, or about the manner of His own birth. He deprecated faith based on miracles and signs. To make essential these matters which He ignored is equivalent to a denial of His Lordship. Such a Protestantism as the Fundamentalists would make is simply a shadow of Romanism, with its claims and pretensions, and none of its glamour and impressiveness. A man of to-day, sharing to-day's full and glad trust in free and independent thinking, its wholehearted interest in spiritual experience, may have a certain respect for Roman Catholicism, with its rigid consistency, its obstinate defense of unbroken tradition. What respect can he have for a Protestantism that tries to be half traditional and half free? . . .
>
> "Shall Protestantism continue to be a partially reformed Catholicism, a modified Romanism, or is it now ready to become what the great reformers meant that it should be, the natural and instinctive faith of every free soul, the religion of democracy, the religion of the spirit, the religion which was and is in the heart and soul and teachings and life of Jesus Christ?"

Courtesy of "The New York Times"

WE CAN TRUST GOD

Says Dr. Henry Norris Russel, Princeton astronomer, to provide a future which "goes beyond our dreams."

Dr. Merrill takes the full position of rationalism, declares *The Presbyterian*, chief organ of the Presbyterian Fundamentalists, and "his attack is most virulent." *The Presbyterian* charges Dr. Merrill with rejecting the authority of the Bible, with comparing Protestantism and Catholicism and declaring Catholicism the more excellent, with advocating self-righteousness rather than "the righteousness of God which is by faith," with assuming the infallibility of science even in matters of religion, and asks: "Can human pride and presumption go farther? When did human investigation gain the power to reach up into the infinite and eternal to find God?" The whole article of Dr. Merrill's is characterized as "a defiant blow, not only at Protestantism, but at historic Christianity."

Thankful that Dr. Merrill speaks plainly, Dr. J. Gresham Machen, a professor at the Princeton Theological Seminary, and an outstanding Fundamentalist in the Presbyterian ranks, writes in *The Presbyterian* that the New York pastor speaks plainly enough to show that his Modernism is just the opposite of Christianity. Among other things, we are told of Dr. Merrill that—

> "He objects on principal to binding Protestantism to any deposit of doctrine. Why, then, may we not, with the advance of science, come to regard Jesus as a sinful and harmful influence in human life? Dr. Merrill regards as unessential what the first Christians regarded as most essential of all—namely, the bodily resurrection of our Lord. Why, then, may not the future Protestant give up that to which Dr. Merrill still in appearance clings—namely, the high ethical quality of Jesus? On the basis of Dr. Merrill's notion of Protestantism, there is no answer. If Protestantism is founded merely upon the principle of religious change, if there is no body of facts to which it must cling, then there is not the slightest reason why Jesus' ethics should not be forgotten or regarded as nonessential as well as Jesus' redeeming death and resurrection. The truth is that Modernism as represented by Dr. Merrill is opposed in principle, not to some doctrines, but to all doctrines; it is simply agnostic to the core."

"You have treated me and my statement most unfairly," replies Dr. Merrill in a letter to the editor of *The Presbyterian* in which he says there is nothing in his article "which justifies in any degree such statements as you make." Declaring his adherence to the doctrine of the Scriptures contained in the first chapter of the Westminster Confession of Faith, Dr. Merrill asserts: "I do not admit the infallibility of science in any field whatsoever."

AN ASTRONOMER'S BELIEF IN IMMORTALITY

POUF! WE BLOW OUT THE CANDLE, and the flame disappears. But the flame is not "blown out" in the sense in which we commonly understand the term. We have simply stopt the chemical process by which the flame burned on the candle. The light goes on, out into space, still a definite entity which will endure for ages beyond number. So, at death, the soul is separated from the body. The chemical process in the body is stopt; but, like the light of the candle, like the beam from a star, the soul passes on, just as definitely and just as much an entity, into the space of which we have no knowledge. The analogy is drawn by Dr. Henry Norris Russell, Princeton astronomer, who says that science supports religion, that the immortality of the soul is a belief that fits in well with scientific knowledge. He believes that the day has already come when scientific inquiry into the evolution of man and this world of ours goes hand in hand with enlightened religious teaching. In an interview with James C. Young, published in the New York *Times*, the Princeton astronomer says that science is able to tell us just one definite thing about the soul. "Science says to us that when a man dies 'the soul is not here.' There is no proof, you will observe, that the soul has perished, or that it has gone anywhere. Science can merely say, and with positive emphasis, that it does not longer exist in the man's body." Dr. Russell goes on, as the interviewer quotes him:

> "Just as the heated matter in the flame or the star sets something going which we call light, which goes on, away from its source, into the ether, so that marvelously complex system, the human body, may originate something—the soul—which belongs to another realm (which, to give it a name, we may call spiritual), and persist there after the body has disintegrated. In this realm the souls of all the men who ever lived may still exist. The fact that we can not see them or communicate with them is no better proof that they do not exist than the fact we can not see the light of the candle, once it has left us.
>
> "Whether we may in the future find means which will enable us to communicate with the souls of those who have left us, I do not know. Up to this time the methods and the results in this realm of research are so scanty that we are unable to draw conclusions. There is, however, no reason for denying that it may be possible that such means can be devised, if it be true that mortal souls may exist after death in some form of which we have no knowledge."

A question which arises in many minds is whether the soul after death will be aware of its existence then and of its previous existence on earth. Immortality, thinks Dr. Russell, necessarily implies a consciousness of the present and memory of the past. "If it be true, we may well believe that the souls of those who have just left us must look back with deep regard for us. And that, in their new realm, we may meet them again." Dr. Russell believes that the soul changes and develops, for, he argues, "it is the very nature of character to grow, and we may reasonably hope for a growth to or beyond the limits of our present imagination—if only the character is in harmony with the Power which stands behind all evolution." He does not think that the soul appears on earth in another body, asserting:

> "There is no ground for such a belief, either in religion or science. It is not comprehensible, but runs counter to all our knowledge of life. Therefore we must turn to a future existence

for the soul outside our earthly world to accept immortality. And many factors combine to confirm that belief.

"First, there is the authority of Jesus Christ. If we accord no higher authority to Christ than that of a supreme religious genius (and I recognize far more), we must yet be impress by His conviction that immortality was real. This is evident throughout His speech and inseparably bound up with the Gospel. We can not cut it out in a single place, but must go through the whole book with the scissors if we would eradicate it.

"Any one who accepts, or even approves, the teachings of Christ, whether on personal or philosophical or religious grounds, may—indeed, must—take immortality seriously.

"Second, there is the belief in the Divine justice. The inequalities of this world are proverbial—'the wicked flourish and the righteous suffer'—and there is no adequate compensation in this life. If we believe in a just God we must suppose that He has a new world in reserve to redress the balance of the old.

"But, beyond all these, I am inclined to base my own belief in human immortality not on God's justice, but His bounty. Throughout the study of nature we find that the reality far exceeds in dignity and splendor the pre-conceived images of our childhood, or the childhood of the race. The ancients saw in the heavens a spangled dome, just above the flat disc of the earth. We see the awful depths of the star-sown void of space. Our fathers saw in mountain and valley the six days' work of a master craftsman. We see the operation of a Power so patient that not a mere thousand, but a million, years are but as one day in the accomplishment of its designs.

"God never fails to surpass our human imaginations, and, if we are to believe in the kind of God who alone is credible in these days of ever partial knowledge of His works, we can safely trust such a God to provide for us some future which goes beyond our dreams."

PUTTING THE CHURCH IN POLITICS

"LET THE CHURCH MIND ITS OWN BUSINESS." Laymen of all parties and creeds in large number have insisted on keeping the preacher to his pulpit, to talk of the spirit and of salvation, and the church to its parish, to comfort the suffering and sore distrest and to keep open the way to heaven. But the Church, we are told, is coming to regard the world as its parish, and the preacher to exhort, as he believes, that the law of God should also be the law of the land. The Church was severely criticized for the part it played in laying bare the need for reform in the steel industry, and has since been commended for the reform effected. Now Senator Magnus Johnson of Minnesota says that the Church should take part in politics, not for its own gain, but to improve politics. In an address before the Churchmen's League of Washington recently, Senator Johnson declared it was for the churches to prove that they are really interested in the promotion of peace by taking action to make peace effective. The Church, he says, as press dispatches quote him, "should take the initiative in legislative problems. The peace problems in Europe should be considered by the churches."

Similar sentiments are echoed from the pulpit. Speaking before the Episcopalian Synod for the province of New York and New Jersey at Atlantic City, Bishop Charles H. Brent advocated that the Church endeavor to push desired legislation by propaganda from the pulpit, by letter and by lobbying. As he is quoted in the press, Bishop Brent says:

> "The large majority of church members and leaders favor influencing legislatures to obtain necessary laws. No methods have been formally approved, but the purpose is clear. Church and State are working toward a common goal and, to my mind, can not be separated. There should be a common movement, a blending of effort."

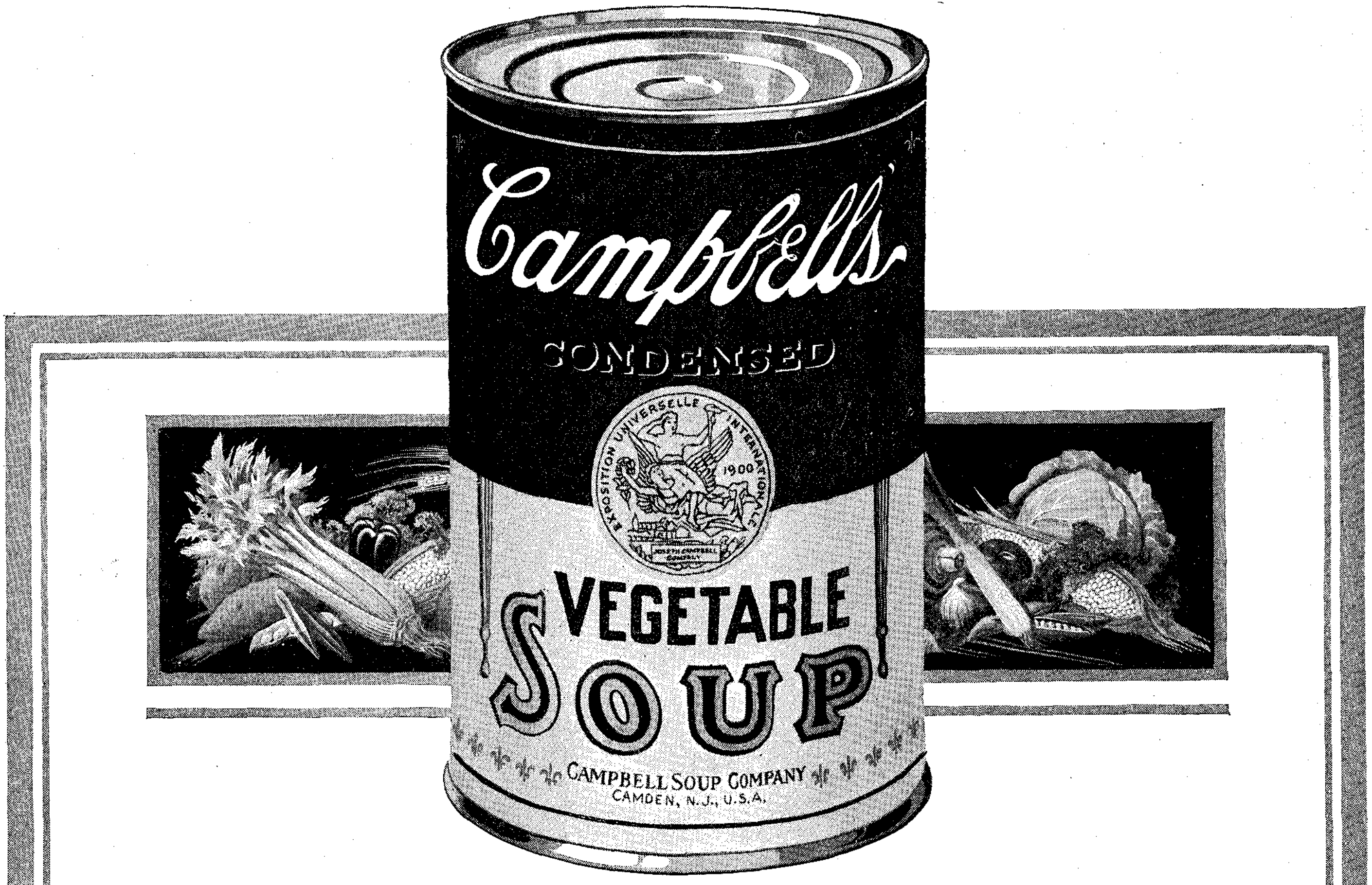
The Episcopal Church is already endeavoring to influence legislation through the use of circular letters, according to the Rev. Charles K. Gilbert, of New York, Secretary of the Episcopal Social Service Commission. "We might as well face the issue," he is quoted as saying. "There is great need for direct work at legislative centers to combat interests seeking selfish ends inimical to the welfare of the people." Bishop Brent's remark, thinks *The Christian Register* (Unitarian), means that the religious motive must determine the legislation for the democratic States and their people:

> "In fact, the religious motive does largely determine what shall be the law of the land. For examples, prohibition, anti-slavery, woman suffrage, and now the driving of evolution out of the schools in certain States—every one of these causes had its origin in and its power from religious people, or, if you please, from the churches. The religious motive is still supreme, because the State is a religious institution. If it were a merely economic or business organization, who would give his life for the State? The patriot is still willing and ready to die for his country. No one can change the dominance of religion in political life. . . .
>
> "Religion only does its duty when it makes the law of God the law of the land. That is a very practical, difficult obligation. To fulfil it we must first dedicate ourselves devoutly in the temple and then help to legislate in the Assembly and the Congress. It is our peculiar duty to make our religion count in politics, because we are among the people whose religion is honestly free from authority, and only this kind of religion is suited to make a democracy survive."

In England a similar demand that the Church take a part in politics is being circulated. Seven bishops associated with the Industrial Christian Fellowship have issued a plea for frank dealing in the Church with national affairs, we are told in *The Churchman* (Episcopal). The bishops protest that it is time every reference in the pulpit to public questions ceased to be called "politics." They complain, we are told, that the word is often used disparagingly of the purest and most elementary application of Christian ethics to affairs, and that to refuse that application is to ruin the Church's influence in the national life. "The Church should seek to be free of party politics, but every pulpit in the land should resound with national politics. There are sins which lie at the root of political and economic evils." As *The Churchman* scans the news stories from Washington it is struck with the idea that the English bishops' sentence might also be applied to America, and remarks: "Perhaps a few more Teapot-Dome scandals in our national political life will rouse the Church more fully to its obligation of helping to lay some of the ghosts of our social sins."

CHRISTIAN COUNSELS IN JAPAN—The Christian Japanese are not numerous, perhaps; the Christian religion is said to be exercising such an influence in Japan that even the Government notices it and is taking native Christian leaders into its counsels. Recent press dispatches announce that Christian pastors have been called on by the Government to confer with Shinto and Buddhist priests on means for lifting the people from the depression into which the great earthquake plunged them. *The Christian Science Monitor* tells us that these Christian leaders had a great deal to say, and that—

> "They said it without fear, in the knowledge of the power of Christian opinion behind them. They declared that Japanese schools must be opened for religious instruction; that chaplains must be appointed for the Japanese prisons; that missionary schools must be placed on an equal footing with government schools. They did not ask for discriminations against the representatives of Shintoism or Buddhism. They demanded, however, that religion be given a chance in Japan. Having that chance, these native leaders indicated their belief in the triumph of Christianity.
>
> "Equally significant, perhaps, with this tribute to Christianity, is the recognition, on the part of Japan's statesmen, that, altho relief measures have been carried through with the cooperation of the entire world, and new buildings are rapidly arising from the ruins of the old, the great problem of reconstruction still remains. This problem is not one that concerns material rebuilding. It concerns, rather, a mental rebuilding. That task is one that rightly falls within the province of practical religion."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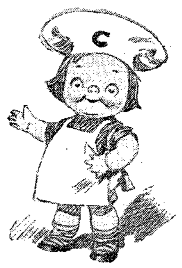

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Healthy ambition
Will make you a vigorous man;
Invite them each day,
To your work or play—
They dwell in this Campbell's can!

Soup for health—
every day!

Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

We give here the extracts chosen by Mr. Whitman in his Boston *Transcript* article to illustrate Miss Amy Lowell's account of her poetical brethren. Her "Critical Fable," says Miss Jessie Rittenhouse, "sums up our poetic revival, or the leading figures in it, better than anything that has come out of the movement." Beginning with:

Edwin Arlington Robinson, excellent poet,
And excellent person, but vague as a wood
Gazed into at dusk. His preponderant mood
Is withdrawal, and why? For a man of his stamp,
So conscious of people, it seems odd to scamp
Experience and contact, to live in a hollow
Between the four winds and perpetually swallow
The back draughts of air from a swift forward motion.
It takes a huge strength to withstand all emotion,
But Robinson stays with his feet planted square
In the middle of nothing, the vacuum where
The world's swinging starts and whirls out, where is left
The dead root of movement, an emptiness cleft
In the heart of an aim, of all aims, peering out
At the dust and the grass-blades that swirl all about.
He notes who is here, who is coming along,
Who has passed by alone, who is one of a throng.
He peers with intentness bent all into seeing.
A critical eye finely pointed on being.

Let us turn from Robinson to Carl Sandburg: [The connecting notes here are also Mr. Whitman's.]

This is Carl Sand-
burg, a strange, gifted creature, as slow as a fog
Just lifting to sunshine, a roughly hewn Gog,
Shorn of his twin Magog, set over the portal
Through which brawls the stream of everything mortal.

Vachel Lindsay's art is neatly exploited in four lines.

A Sunday-school orator, plus inspiration,
The first ballad-singer, bar none, of the Nation.
When he starts in proclaiming his credo of new laws,
They appear to be vaudeville stunts dashed with blue laws.

Miss Lowell, as Mr. Aiken said, has done herself very well.

Armed to the teeth like an old Samurai,
Juggling with jewels like the ancient genii,
Hung all over with mouse-traps of metres, and cages
Of bright-plumaged rhymes, with pages and pages
Of colors slit up into streaming confetti
Which give the appearance of something sunsetty,
And gorgeous, and flowing—a curious sight
She makes in her progress, a modern White Knight,
Forever explaining her latest inventions
And assuring herself of all wandering attentions
By pausing at times to sing, in a duly
Appreciative manner, an aria from Lully.

"H. D.'s" cold austerity, Miss Lowell catches for all time.

But I see an ice maiden within an ice kiosk,
With icicle stalactites hanging around her,
And the violets frozen with which they have crowned her.

Conrad Aiken is another poet whom she sums up brilliantly.

. . . . He's all that a poet
Can make of himself when he sets out to do it
With his heart, and his soul, and his strength and his mind.
For years now, he's had a most horrible grind
With his work, with the public, but what stands in his way
Is the awkward necessity of something to say.

And with John Gould Fletcher she borrows his words and phrases in a deliciously critical paraphrase.

Don't **think**; if you can, **see** an irradiation
Spreading over the roofs, over trees, over sky,
The gold screen of a moment, on which you descry
Such oddments as heaps of "vermilion pavilions"
And Gabriel's angels all riding on pillions
On the backs of cloud horses, blowing trumpets of thunder,
Above forests of elephant trees standing under
The precipitous cone of some steep afternoon.

Here is what she has to say for Sara Teasdale:

She loves in a charming perpetual way,
As though it just came when she was distrait,
Or quite occupied in affairs of the day.
There is no single stunt in the style amatory
Which is not included in her category.
We may as well take that at once *a priori*.
So easy to her seems the work of creation
She might be just jotting down lines from dictation.
There is nothing green here, each poem's of the ripest;
The income tax lists her as Cupid's own typist.

And for Kreymborg:

He's the monkey of poetry who climbs on a stick,
But that's only his way to conceal by a trick
The real truth he has.

Then follows an extraordinarily brilliant picture of Mexico and the Conklings, but perhaps the shrewdest lampoon of all is that in which Pound and Eliot are played off against one another:

Where Pound played the fool, Eliot acted the wiseacre;
Eliot works in his garden, Pound stultifies his acre.
Eliot's always engaged digging fruit out of dust;
Pound was born in an orchard, but his trees have the rust.
Eliot's mind is perpetually fixed and alert;
Pound goes off anywhere, anyhow, like a squirt.
Pound believes he's a thinker, but he's far too romantic;
Eliot's sure he's a poet when he's only pedantic.
But Eliot has raised pedantry to a pitch,
While Pound has upset romance into a ditch.

Thorley's name came into notice during the war, and his is not one of the casual voices that have since been stilled. In *The English Review* this:

THE WEATHER-VANE

By Wilfrid Thorley

O steeple-cock, stoop down to me
And tell me what you see afar!
A sail that flickers on the sea
No bigger than a star.

O make your fledge a beacon, fowl,
And let your wings be lanterns both!
Afar I see the tempest scowl,
And all the waves are wroth.

Look well again, good steeple-cock,
And can you see her lantern-spark?
Nay, now she runs upon a rock,
And founders in the dark.

O steeple-cock, say one is saved,
One only lad that shall not drown!
I saw a sudden hand that waved
But once, and then went down.

Fly, steeple-cock, with my true pledge,
And say I love him, ere he die!
Too heavy is my golden fledge.
Good lass! I cannot fly.

We gave a page of Wilson poetry, and may recur as others like this in the Indianapolis *Star* seem attractive:

THE VISION

By Walter Greenough

Reach down, oh, Steady Hand, enclose him fast,
Then rise from off the higher hills and draw
Upon the canvas of a nearer heaven—
Where men may ever gaze—the vision that he saw!

Lift him, oh, Hand, all gently to the heights,
Where suns may bathe his bruise against the hour
When, whole again, the purpose that was his,
Shall, too, be lifted, and—in the hearts of men—shall flower.

Hated—ah, yes, but by the grave's raw edge,
Such things as little hatreds stumble—fall—
When, with the majesty of unbound soul,
A mighty spirit answers to a mightier call.

Hated—ah, yes, but what are little hates
But little deaths that wander on and on,
Bereft of truth—unsinging as they go—
To end at last all-powerless against the dawn.

Reach down, oh, Steady Hand, and bear him on,
To where the little hates are snared in dawn—
But if Thou find his mantle on the hills,
Leave it behind, oh, Hand, for us—then lift *him on!*

There is food for meditation in these lines in *The Wanderer* (February):

A SONG OF EARTH

By William Foster Elliot

Earth bears our insults lightly,
So anciently at ease
Old bricks must look contritely
Upon young poplar trees;

And spade and plough go gently
About Rome's foot, where grass
Smiles never so intently
As when brick-masons pass.

But yet the briefest shadow
Of cloud she feels, to thrill
With laughter in the meadow
And fear behind the hill.

Finally in *The Atlantic:*

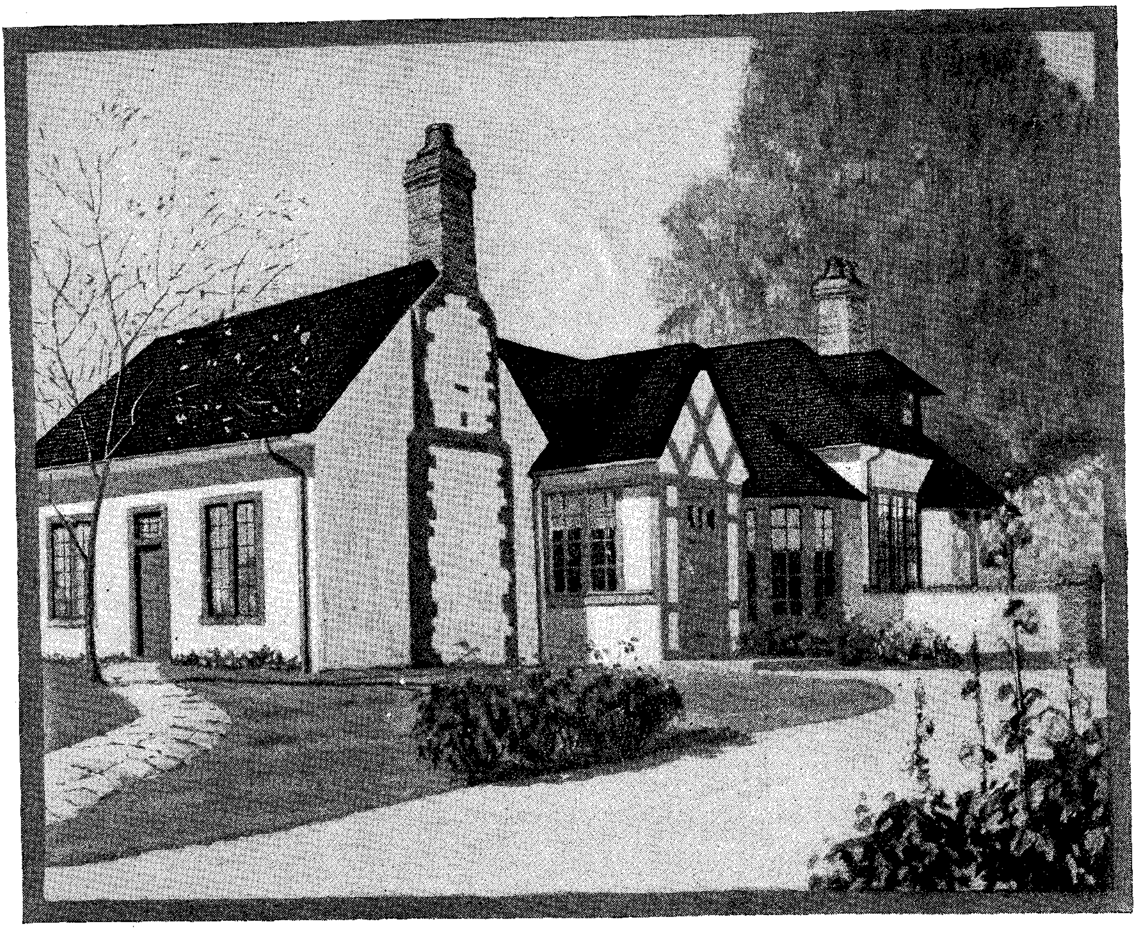
TOIL AWAY

By John Jay Chapman

Toil away and set the stone
That shall stand when you are gone.
Ask not that another see
The meaning of your masonry.

Grind the gem and dig the well,
For what? for whom?—I can not tell.
The stone may mark a boundary line,
The well may flow, the gem may shine.

Be it wage enough for you
To shape them well and set them true.
Of the future who can tell?
Work, my friend, and so farewell.



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From the makers of Flex-a-tile Housetops, Viskalt Membrane Roofs, Viskote, and similar products

THE home of Harry Sharp, Esq., Brendenwood, Indianapolis. Robert F. Daggett, Architect. John Curry Construction Co., General Contractors. Richardson Multicrome Roof applied by Ralph R. Reeder and Sons

Distinctive beauty marks the roof of this Indianapolis home

A roof with a wholly unique thatched effect of weathered brown adds the final touch of beauty to the country home of Harry Sharp, Esq., Brendenwood, Indianapolis.

This unusual roof was secured by trimming Richardson Super-Giant slate-surfaced shingles into different shapes and sizes; and by using them for the ridges and valleys as well as on flat surfaces.

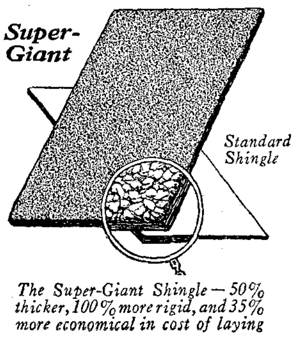
The distinctive color of this roof—*weathered brown*—is found only in the Richardson quarries of Georgia. Millions of tiny slate flakes in this rare color not only add new beauty to a roof but seal each shingle permanently against weather and fire hazards. Years of weathering only deepen and enrich their mellow tones.

The Richardson Multicrome Roof

This, however, is but one example of the beauty secured in the Richardson Multicrome Roof. Many other effects are possible—one to harmonize with each color scheme and sure to please your taste. Weathered brown, for instance, has also proved popular when applied in combination with other Richardson shingles of *jade green, tile red,* or *black pearl.* And the new *opal* roof, built from the new Richardson opal shingles is greatly admired by both architects and home owners.

The new colors, opal and weathered brown, are used only on the Richardson Super-Giant Shingle — famous for its beauty and economy.

With its inner foundation of Richardson felt, for fifty years recognized as the best; coated and saturated with Viskalt, the vacuum-processed waterproofing, 99.8% pure bitumen, the Super-Giant assures *lasting* beauty for your roof.



The Super-Giant Shingle — 50% thicker, 100% more rigid, and 35% more economical in cost of laying

Prove the facts yourself

Go to your nearest dealer in lumber, hardware or building material, or to your contractor, and ask to see the color combinations in Richardson Multicrome Roofs. Also ask to see the Super-Giant shingle in weathered brown and opal. Note the rare color and larger size. Then compare it with other shingles—the difference will convince you.

Meanwhile, send for our beautiful new booklet, *Roofs of Distinction,* showing the exclusive color combinations of Richardson Multicrome Roofs, and containing valuable roofing information. Or, ask for our booklet, *Roofing on the Farm.* Just use the coupon below.

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PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

COLONEL SIMMONS, AND $146,000, FROM K. K. K. TO K. F. S.

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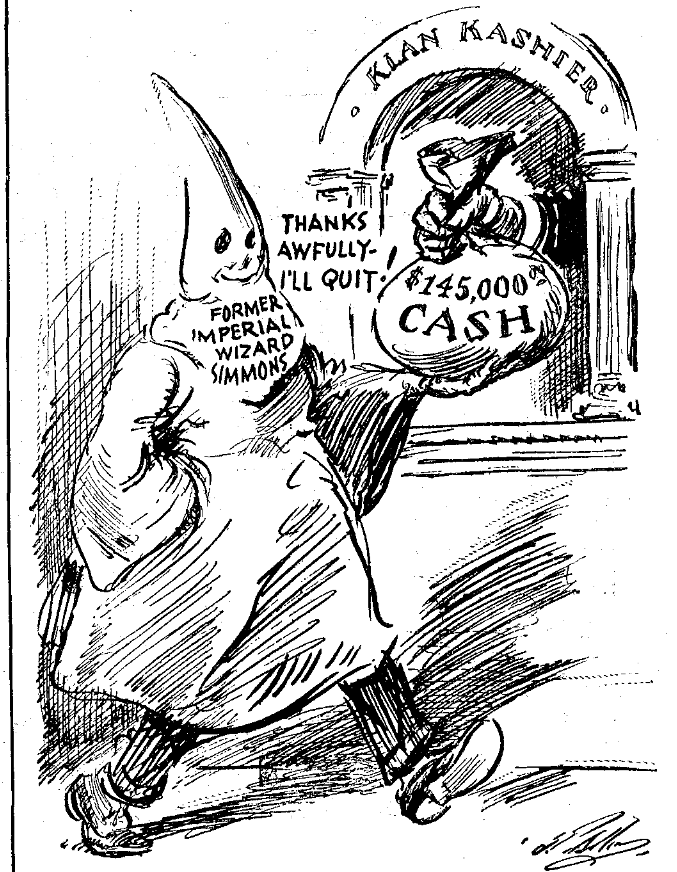
AS HE USED TO BE

This photograph was taken in the good old days when Colonel Simmons was Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan. He is said to have become the head of a new order, called "The Knights of the Flaming Sword," whose get-up will rival that of the Klan.

"A KU KLUX WIZARD OF FINANCE," "Emperor Simmons Cashes In," "Buying Out an Emperor," "The Profits of K. K. K.-ism"—these are some of the editorial headlines inspired by recent large events in the country's most sensational secret organization, the Ku Klux Klan. Circumstantial telegrams from Klan headquarters started the excitement by announcing that the founder and Emperor of the order, William Joseph Simmons, had withdrawn from membership, and, for a cash consideration of $146,500, had "relinquished all his rights and interests" in the Invisible Empire Mr. Simmons at once introduced a variation, if not a difference, by denying that he had "sold out," and declaring, in the words of the Atlanta *Constitution*, published in the Klan's "home town," that "he had merely severed relations with the organization, and had discounted his royalty of $1,000 per month." Behind these financial arrangements and the severing of relationships, it appears, there was an inter-Klan war, including a $150,000 damage suit between Colonel Simmons and Dr. H. W. Evans, the Klan's present Imperial Wizard. To quote from the Atlanta *Constitution's* explanation of the complicated mix-up:

> While it was announced by Paul S. Etheridge, imperial klonsel, that under the agreement with Simmons all litigation pending between Simmons and Imperial headquarters would be terminated, a dispatch from Little Rock quoted Imperial Wizard Evans's attorney in that city as saying that the $150,000 damage suit of Evans against Simmons will not be dropt unless Simmons retracts certain alleged libelous statements concerning Evans. Attorney Etheridge stated that he has information that Simmons has retracted in writing the statements and that the damage suit will be dropt.
>
> Conflicting figures as to the settlement sum received by Simmons were given out Tuesday. In the Jacksonville dispatch Simmons declared he had been paid $90,000 cash. Attorney Etheridge stated that he was actually paid $146,500 cash, in the presence of a prominent Atlanta banker, who was familiar with the details of the transaction.
>
> The settlement contract signed by Simmons, it was stated, interfered in no way with the women's organization known as "Kamelia," but prohibited Simmons from participating in any organization or movement which antagonized, opposed or in any way rivaled the Klan.
>
> In his Jacksonville statement Simmons declared that he resigned as Emperor and as a member of the Klan because of "constant turmoil and friction" which he could not correct.
>
> Mr. Etheridge stated that the agreement between Simmons and the Klan, in which the founder surrendered any and all rights and interests in the Klan, was drawn with utmost care. He said the document was so clear and definite it was expected to prevent Simmons from ever "bobbing up again" in Klan affairs.



"THE GHOST WALKS"
—Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

So far, so good; but, according to reports from Jacksonville, Florida, whither Colonel Simmons retired with his resignation and his emoluments, a rival organization at once leapt into being. As the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* tells the story:

> Dissatisfied members of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, at a meeting addrest by Col. William Joseph Simmons, former

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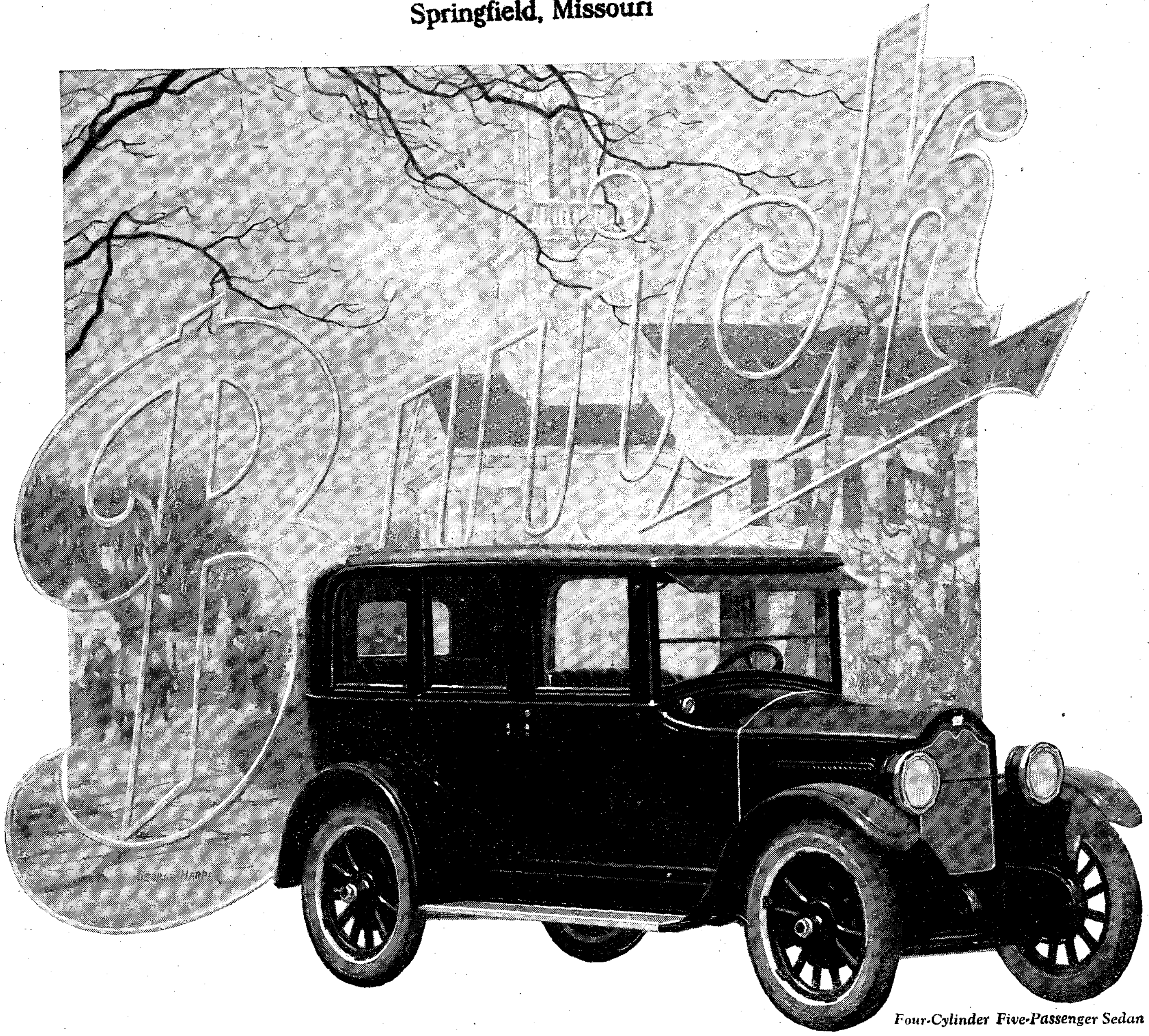

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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

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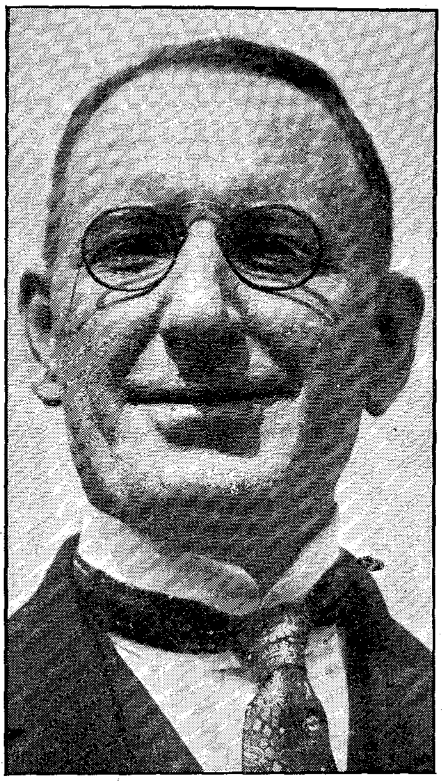
Branches in All Principal
Cities—Dealers Everywhere

> Imperial Wizard of the Klan, organized a national order to be known as the Knights of the Flaming Sword.
>
> Delegates numbering over 1,200 were present from 25 States, as follows: Colorado, Oregon, California, Illinois, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Texas, Alabama, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Missouri, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, West Virginia, Indiana, Oklahoma, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi.
>
> Simmons issued a statement here to-night in which he denied "that I have sold all my rights in connection with the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan." The statement was made following the publication of an Atlanta story to the effect that he had disposed of his right, title and interest in the "invisible empire," and renounced his monthly annuity of $1,000 for a consideration of $145,000 in cash.
>
> In his statement Colonel Simmons said that "a new movement not antagonistic to the Klan was launched here yesterday by citizens of Florida and elsewhere, of national scope, of which I have the honor to have been made the head." He promised that full details of this organization would be given the press.
>
> Colonel Simmons was called to head the new nation-wide organization, and accepted the post. A State organization for Florida was also perfected, a prince regent of the principality of Florida being named.
>
> Plans were made for organization of principalities in all States of the country. It was stated that these plans will at once be placed in motion and a vigorous campaign waged in the interest of the new organization.
>
> In his address Colonel Simmons announced that he had forever severed his relations with the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.
>
> Prior to the formation of the new organization a resolution of secession from the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was adopted by the Florida convention of klansmen by a vote of 882 to 1.

Colonel Simmons's full statement, as given in this dispatch, runs as follows:

> "It has come to my attention through the press and otherwise that I have sold all my rights in connection with the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. I wish to deny this rumor in whole and to say that the press dispatches are in error. That which I have done is severed all connections with the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, both officially and as a member of the organization, and it was agreed by the organization and by myself that in order that I might sever my relation in every manner, shape and form, the royalty of $1,000 per month given me for life should be discontinued, and to this end the organization paid me $90,000 in cash. I am therefore no longer Emperor or a member of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.
>
> "My resignation, as above stated, does not in any wise affect the organization known as the Kamelia, as it is a separately chartered corporation for women only. The reason I resigned as Emperor of the Klan and as a member of same was because of the constant and continuous turmoil and friction prevailing in the organization. I have resorted to every honorable means to correct the same, and find my efforts to be fruitless.
>
> "After many months of careful thought and study on the part of myself and my friends, the conclusion was reached that I should be free to carry on my life work and to accomplish the great purposes to which I have dedicated my life. I have not sold out; I have simply severed all my connection with the organization, discounted my royalty and sold it back to the corporation. I could have sold it to any one on the outside of the organization who cared to purchase same, but I much preferred that the organization itself should have it, even at a discount.
>
> "A new movement not antagonistic to the Klan was launched here yesterday by the citizens of Florida, and elsewhere, of a national scope, of which I have the honor to have been made the head; full details concerning this new movement will be given the press within the next few days. In the future I shall follow faithfully in the pathway of my life purpose in setting in motion various machinery for the betterment of mankind. I shall pursue my course with love toward all and malice toward none, and my efforts in all things shall be constructive and not destructive."



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HE HAS A RIGHT TO SMILE

Colonel Simmons is reported to have been very fortunate financially in a recent deal which took him from one group of Knights and put him at the head of another, to everybody's satisfaction.

"Knights and more knights!" remarks the Washington *Star*, looking with surprize upon this order which seems to have arisen out of the disorder of the old original Klan. In the *Star's* opinion, "Colonel Simmons's association with the Knights of the Flaming Sword" may not be favorably construed by his old Klan comrades. A dispatch from Atlanta, we are informed, indicates that:

> Under terms of the contract as made public, Colonel Simmons agreed to cease all opposition to the Ku Klux Klan and to the administration of Imperial Wizard Evans, and promised not to take part in any organization or movement having for its purpose the disruption, disorganization or interference with the Klan. He retains Klankrest, the home on Peachtree Road, which the Klan gave him several months ago.
>
> All pending litigation against the Evans faction and the Klan is to be dismissed. Colonel Simmons also agreed to resign from the Klan and from the Knights Kamelia, Inc., which he organized. His resignation from both organizations accompanied the agreement, and it was accepted by Dr. Evans.

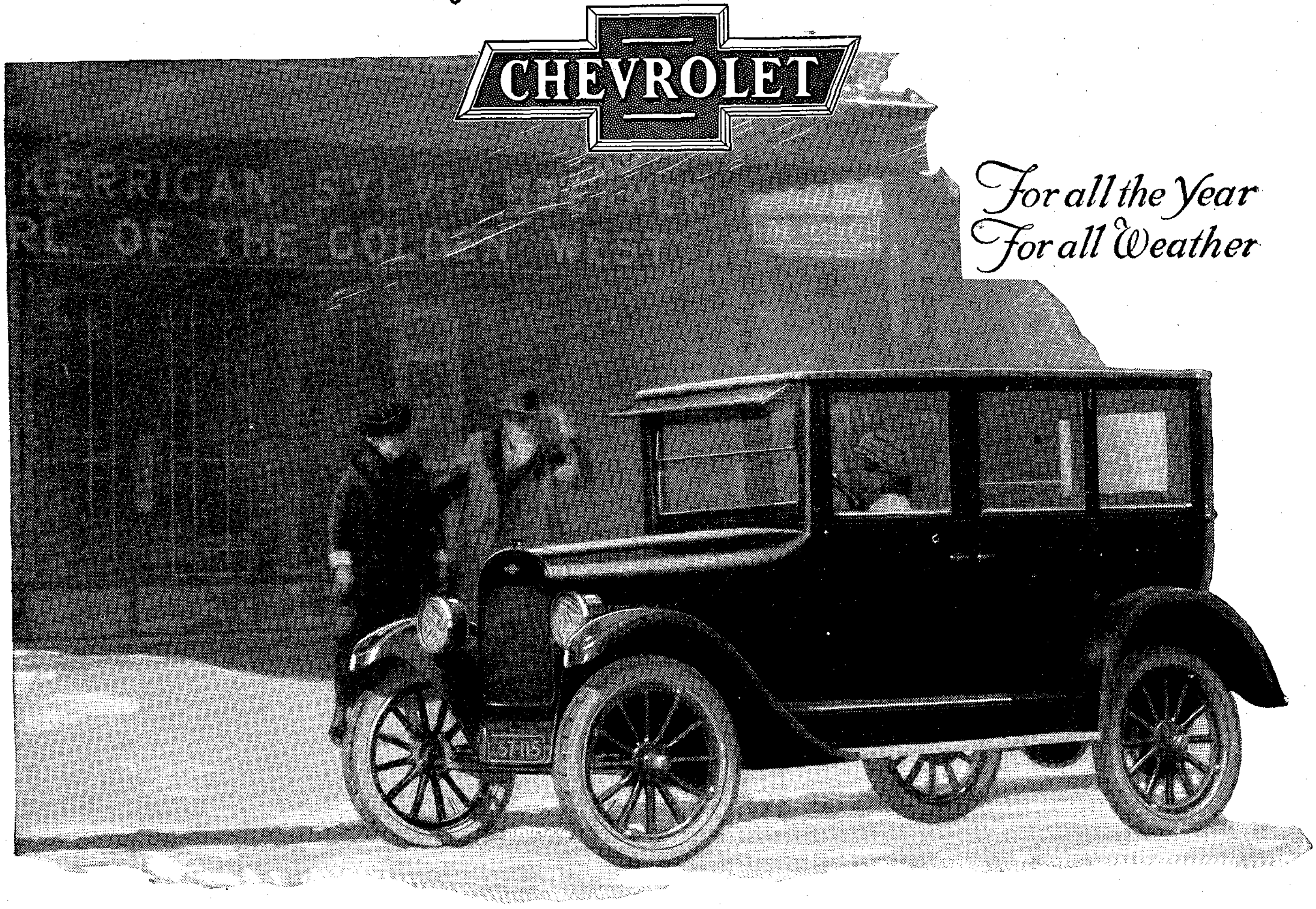
However, announced the Atlanta *Constitution*, a few days later, apparently on the best of authority:

> No legal action is contemplated "for the present, at least," to restrain Col. William Joseph Simmons, former Emperor of the Ku Klux Klan, from participation in organization work of the "Knights of the Flaming Sword," according to announcement Wednesday by imperial officers of the Klan.
>
> The statement followed an announcement Tuesday by Klan officials that Simmons had "sold his rights" to the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan for $146,500 and had relinquished all interests in the order. A clause of the agreement, it was stated, restrained the former Emperor from participation in any movement designed to rival the present Klan.
>
> Another development Wednesday was the declaration by H. Tom Kight, national secretary of Kamelia, the woman's organization founded by Simmons, to the effect that Simmons can not turn the Kamelia or the Knights Kamelia over to the Ku Klux Klan, because he was only one of several incorporators of the Knights Kamelia, while the Kamelia is an order entirely separate and distinct from the Klan.
>
> "If Colonel Simmons has acted in the manner indicated by the press he has placed himself in position to merit and receive unfavorable consideration and comment from all Klansmen of whatever faction," Mr. Kight said. He also announced that the Knights Kamelia have elected new officers, Colonel Simmons having been President until his transaction with the Klan.
>
> "The slogan of the new officers is, 'One of the thorns in the flesh has eliminated himself; let's eliminate the other,'" said Mr. Kight, having reference to Colonel Simmons and Dr. H. W. Evans, Imperial Wizard of the Klan, it was explained.

Anyway, and whatever arrangements may be made to bring back Kamelia to the fold, or to attach it to some other fold, the whole difficulty constitutes "sad news," observes the Syracuse *Herald*. The Klan always was rather unpopular with the editors, taken by and large, and the new "Knights of the Flaming Sword," from present indications, are not going to be any more popular with the newspaper fraternity. *The Herald* goes on in a typical editorial to remark that:

> The country is now getting a new view of the Ku Klux Klan, this time as a sort of a public-utility corporation, with considerable tangible and intangible assets, barring, of course, good-will, of which it has none.
>
> It appears from certain detailed evidence that the late boss of that benevolent organization, William Joseph Simmons, demanded a big sum for making his exit, and after some delay the order "came across" to the tune of $146,500. That was supposed to

for Economical Transportation



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> represent his financial interest in the Klan, or rather his salary properly compounded for a number of years. By this time the Klan had elected another Grand Kleagle (or whatever he is called) named Evans. For a while all seemed lovely, the Klancilium having concluded that getting rid of Simmons was worth approximately $150,000. But trouble was brewing, and it came to a head when Simmons, who was the founder of the Ku Klux Klan, proceeded to form another and rival organization called the Knights of the Flaming Sword.
>
> This is sad, sad news. The Klan no longer has a monopoly of organized hate and meanness. It must now face competition in that line, of an expert kind. But the painful development is not without its compensations. The rival contenders for underground, dark-lantern honors will probably lock horns, sooner or later. We see such things in the animal kingdom, where burrowing ferrets have a natural antipathy for rats. Walter Scott made two sets of klansmen kill off each other in the "Fair Maid of Perth." Who knows but the invention of the great romancer may furnish a happy cue for the Ku Klux Klan and the Knights of the Flaming Sword—for the followers of Evans and Simmons.
>
> As to this prospect, we can all live in hope. Meanwhile, there are multiplying evidences that the Ku Kluxism as a sinister novelty, or recrudescence, is losing its grip.

Almost equally unfriendly is the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, which observes caustically, in an editorial headed "Ku Klux Klan on the Auction Block":

> Consummation of the deal involving ownership of the Ku Klux may be a cause of gratification among that element of the order who delight to crook the pregnant hinges of the knee.
>
> But we should think that the transaction would be a stench in the nostrils of the more intelligent members of the white-robed organization, those whose affiliation with the Klan is due to the misrepresentations of the high muck-a-mucks, who ingeniously disguised the real motives of the exalted personages who are fighting for the spoils.
>
> The assets of the Klan are its principles and membership. For these Emperor Simmons and Wizard Evans were contending. The fight for ownership and control has been bitter. Finally it was reduced to an open-and-shut monetary consideration. A stipulated amount was agreed upon. Emperor Simmons sold, Wizard Evans bought.
>
> Sold what? Bought what?
>
> Why, the membership of the Klan, the Ku Klux themselves. It is as if the revenue producers within the ranks had been put on the auction block and sold to the highest bidder, with Wizard Evans making a more attractive bid than that of his opponent.
>
> Simmons denies that it was a "sale," and then, almost in the same breath, admits it was when he says it was agreed, "in order that I might sever my relation in every manner, shape and form, the royalty of $1,000 per month given me for life should be discontinued, and to this end the organization paid me $90,000 in cash."
>
> This sale by Simmons to Evans of the Ku Klux is the most convincing evidence yet adduced to prove that the officers of the Klan regard the men in the ranks as mere chattels, who must toil and pay in order that swashbucklers may strut through the playgrounds of luxury.

The New York *Times* takes a very similar view, with a concluding left-handed compliment for the Klan's so-called "dupes." According to this metropolitan journal:

> They simply are weak-minded and inconsequential persons who, from the wearing of its disguises and participation in its mummeries, acquire a new and pleasing sense of importance not otherwise to be enjoyed. Now and then they have to be pummeled in little riots, and occasionally they are expected to do things more or less criminal, but this brings excitement into dull lives and they take all the risks, while shrewd schemers buy and sell them as if they were sheep or cows.

The New York *World*, which as been one of the bitterest opponents of the Klan idea for several years, ends a vitriolic editorial with the observation that "the Klan sells a daily hate to all who feel the need of such indulgence at the reasonable rate of $10 apiece." "Imagine a transaction of this sort," suggests the Springfield *Union*, with reference to Colonel Simmons's sale of his rights, "occurring among the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Columbus, the Elks, or any other large fraternal, benevolent or social order." However, rejoins the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, putting in a word for the financial aspects of the case:

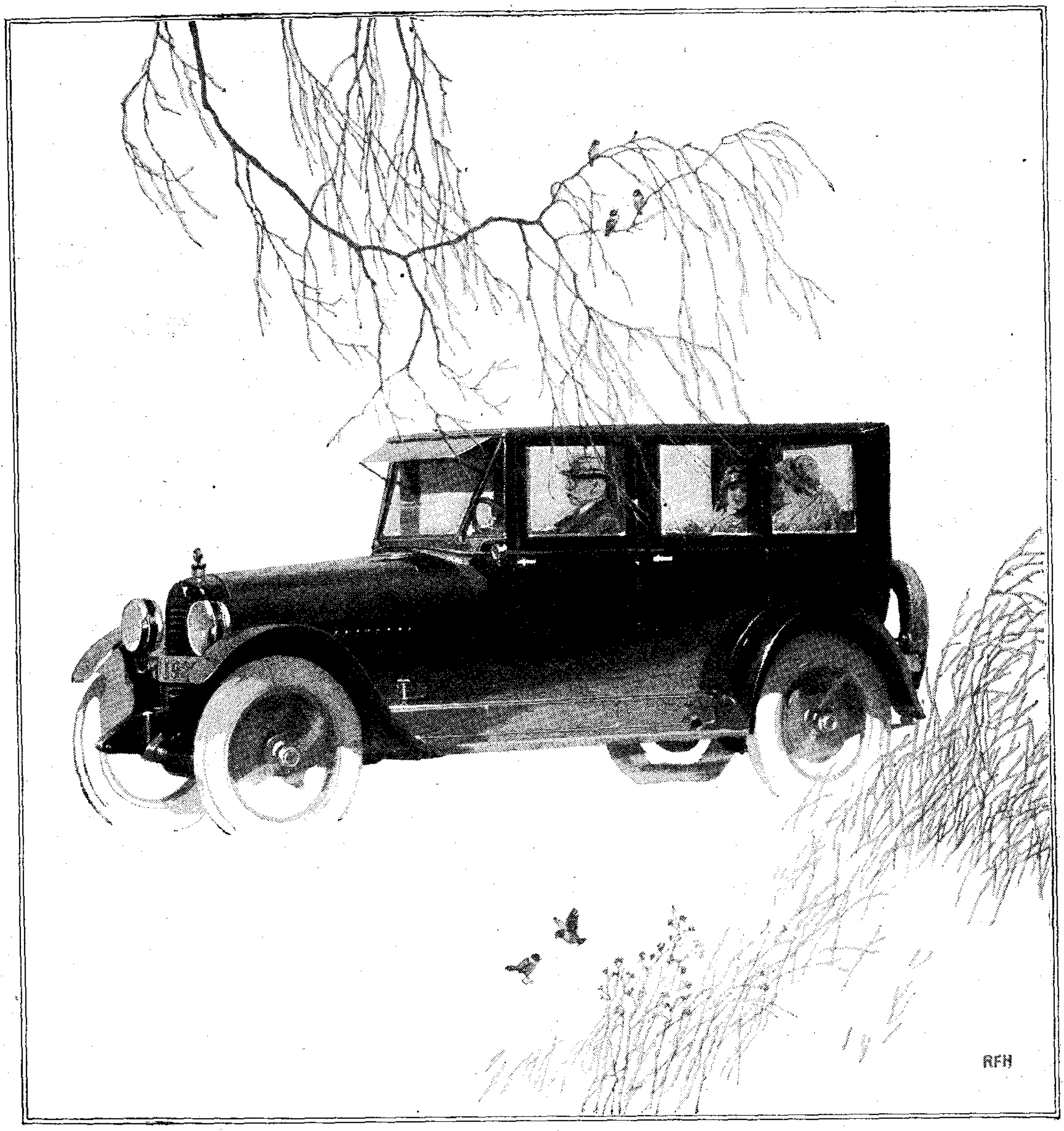
> Unprejudiced and uncolored, the news of the day reveals that those who sneered at the leaders and best minds in the Ku Klux Klan wotted not what they were sneering at. For Emperor and Founder William Joseph Simmons has disposed of all his right, title and interest in and to the "Invisible Empire" for a consideration of $145,500. This sum, it is understood, is in commutation of his right to $1,000 monthly from the population of the Empire. Now $1,000 a month is not a sum to be relinquished lightly, but neither is $145,500, so the Empire sold by Emperor and Founder Simmons did not act hastily.
>
> In the first place the announcement was made by Imperial Klonsel Paul Etheridge, who is also chief of staff to Imperial Wizard Hiram Wesley Evans, which indicates that the ministry of the Empire considered the matter one of considerable importance to other powers. In the second place, or maybe in the first place after all, the sale and purchase of the Empire were not set out in formal contract until the transaction had been approved by the Imperial Kloncilium itself.
>
> Ex-Emperor but still Founder William Joseph Simmons also retains, as additional consideration for the sale of his Empire, his home called "Klankrest," presented to him by loyal subjects some months ago. Then, by way of conceding something himself, the ex-Emperor has agreed to decline klonger klembership in the Klan. But there is nothing to prevent him from conquering or creating another klingdom, so he has, it is said, established "The Knights of the Flaming Sword."
>
> Soon they'll be laughing at that new round-table, but we'd like to see some bright funsmith write a joke about it and get $145,500 for it.
>
> Moral: Don't sneer until the money is counted.

The Ku Klux Klan's own authorities, in contrast to these acerbent observations, are enthusiastic over Colonel Simmons's resignation, as well as over the future of the Klan. In order to get the organization's view of the matter, THE DIGEST telegraphed to the editors of five Klan papers, asking for a statement. Similar telegrams were sent to Colonel Simmons, in duplicate, one to his Atlanta headquarters and the other to Jacksonville, Florida, where he had most recently been reported. Colonel Simmons had not answered up to the DIGEST's press date, but two of the Klan papers telegraphed statements. *The Searchlight*, of Atlanta, views the affair in this light:

> The passing of William Joseph Simmons as Emperor of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan will be accepted by Klansmen of the nation as another forward step in the progress of the organization, and as a relief from internal strife engendered by petty jealousies.
>
> It is with little just pride that Simmons can point to his record as head of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Further than its corporation, there is nothing to which he can lay claim as an individual achievement that has resulted in anything good for the order. On the other hand he is responsible for much of the unjust criticism that has been leveled at the Klan.
>
> Since the elevation of Dr. Evans to the position of Imperial Wizard by representatives of the Klansmen of the nation, Colonel Simmons has repeatedly made the charge that the "ideals" and purposes of the organization were being changed. And in this we think he is right. Many changes have been made for the better, including his removal as Emperor and his elimination from participation in its government.
>
> The principles of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan remain the same, but their interpretation and application have undergone a decided change—for the better.

In a similar vein, the editor of *The Fiery Cross*, of Indianapolis, expresses his opinion that:

> The resignation of Colonel Simmons as Emperor of the Klan can only redound to the best interests of that organization, and at the same time has delivered a severe blow to the opposition which has long used the differences between Imperial Wizard Evans and Colonel Simmons as a vehicle in which to carry greatly exaggerated stories of these differences and to build other fabrications casting a stigma upon the Klan organization, and using these stories in an attempt to cause friction among Klansmen. *The Fiery Cross* many months ago predicted an amicable settlement of the whole affair, knowing that in a movement so great as is the Klan movement that an argument such as the one just settled could not be one that would interfere with the ultimate success of the organization. The payment of the $145,500 to Colonel Simmons was made after careful computation of figures by disinterested parties, and was based on the previous agreement whereby Colonel Simmons received $1,000 each month for the remainder of his life as Emperor of the Klan organization. The settlement proves to the world that no such vital differences existed within the Klan that there could not be an amicable settlement of them to the satisfaction of all concerned. In the adjustment the Klan has benefited greatly, and the enemy has been stript of one of its favorite modes of attack.



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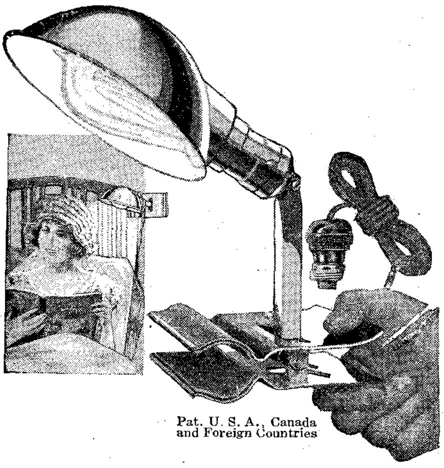
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A FARM WHOSE CHIEF CROP IS GOOD-WILL TO ORPHANED CHILDREN

A "FAMILY DINNER" ON AN UNUSUAL FARM

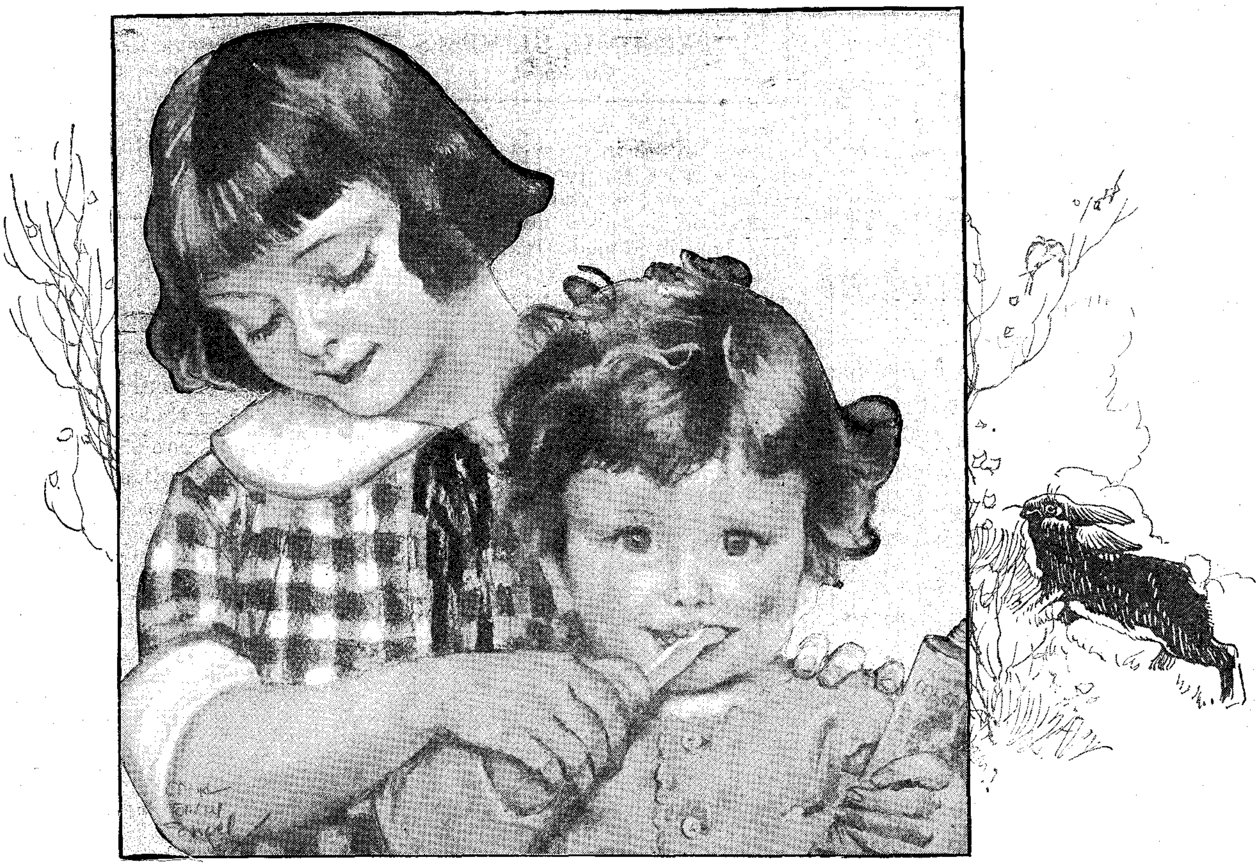
The food is plain and coarse, but wholesome, and the "family" consists chiefly of homeless orphans gathered from the country round.

OUT on Baker Mountain, not far from the little town of Hickory, in North Carolina, there is a unique farm. For years, reports a recent visitor, it has been run as a home for little orphans, by a remarkable couple, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Johnston, who have developed their idea "with no financial backing," earning their support and that of their small charges directly from the soil. "It is interesting to note," adds this visitor, "that those who live nearest them have profound respect and admiration for the work that has been, in the past, so obscure, and which has been operated on such a simple plan." A branch of the Kiwanis Club has lately become interested in the home, and one of the Kiwanis members, M. L. Horan, of Dalton, Georgia, writes of it in a recent issue of the *Kiwanis Magazine:*

> In a fertile spot in the south mountains of North Carolina, about nine miles southwest of Hickory, there is a small farm that is unusual. The place has not gained the little publicity it has received because of its peach orchards, altho in early spring the hills are abloom and the fragrance of the blossoms is everywhere. Nor have the field harvests that are garnered given this suburban homestead title for distinction, albeit good returns have been received from the land. The unusual thing about the farm is that from a commercial enterprise it has gradually changed into a home for orphan children. There are now twenty-eight youngsters from about six to eighteen years of age receiving shelter, food, clothes, education and love from the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Johnston. During the eighteen years the Johnstons have kept "open house for friendless children," three hundred have called the farm "home" and have spent the formative years of their lives there before entering the game called life.
>
> Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are devoted to their little charges and the affection of the children for their guardians and benefactors is beautiful to see.
>
> Mr. Johnston was born in 1861, in Canada, coming to the States with his parents while he was still young. He married Miss Sarah E. Hawes, of Louisville, Kentucky, and since that time they have been engaged in institutional work for humanity. The writer knows little of their creed, but

ONE OF THE FARM-BUILDINGS AND SOME OF THE CHILDREN

Fire destroyed the house on this farm, which specializes in orphans, a few years ago, but larger buildings soon rose to take its place.



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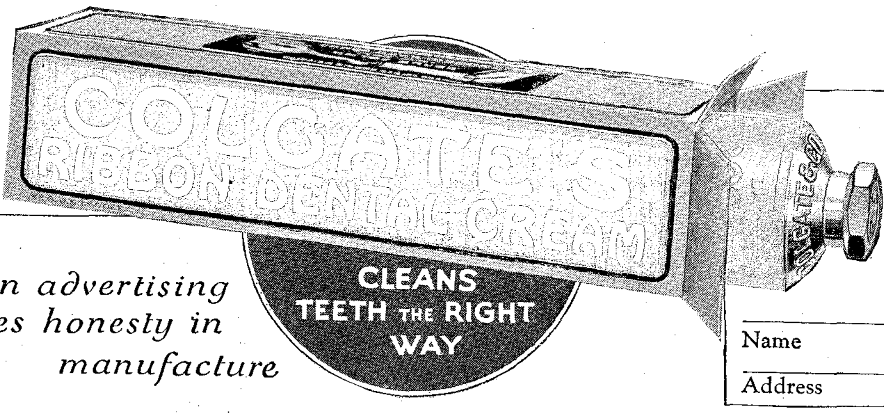

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Convince Yourself!

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

judged by their every-day life, it must include work for the sake of humanity. About eighteen years ago this couple located on the hillside near Hickory, where they have lived modestly, happy in a work that is very near their hearts. So quietly have they ministered to needs of orphans and a few other unfortunates who have appealed to them for aid that comparatively few, even in their immediate section, know of the home they are maintaining. Recently, in an indirect way, the farm and its worthy work came under the notice of the Kiwanis club of Hickory, and it has in a measure sponsored it, helping financially to better conditions for a continuance and enlargement of the work that is being done.

The houses on the farm are wooden structures of plain pine boards, we are told, over which climb vines that seem to tie them to the earth. The whole place is marked by neatness and order. In November, 1918, continues the writer, misfortune visited the community, for—

Fire destroyed the building occupied by Mr. Johnston and his "family." Fifty children were left in the cold. By the help of the neighbors temporary quarters were thrown together, so that in two weeks part of the children could be taken back. These temporary quarters are still in use and are all that Mr. Johnston has been able to erect. The "family" has never been back to what it was before. But Mr. Johnston possesses a faith which is beautiful to observe, and hopes in the future to occupy a better building.

Recently a few friends from Hickory visited the orphanage one evening at twilight and found the little folks playing in the yard, the older ones resting on the porch after a busy day, and a group of young women in the recreation room where happy hours are spent. It seems every one at the home shows a great willingness to be of service, and the owners of the farm plan schedules so that each one can have a part in the work and thus is made to feel he is partly earning his way. However, most of the charges are too small to be of any material aid, and altho they are anxious to help, the little services they perform do not begin to weigh against the expense of their maintenance. For this reason the increasing numbers being cared for drains heavily upon the finances now available for the home.

It is now the hope of Kiwanians, and others, of Hickory, to see a home commensurate in size and architectural beauty with the work that is now being done with meager accommodations. The site they are holding for this home is on a hill, and from it one can see into Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee. When the home is built they plan to gather therein more children whose lives have been overcast by shadows. Numbers of little children are living in homes so unclean, materially and morally, there is small chance of their becoming good citizens unless rescued from their present surroundings. Some of the children at the Johnston home come from places (we can not call them homes) where if anything were known of hygiene, morality and the Gospel of Jesus Christ, that knowledge was not allowed to affect the living conditions of the parents of the offspring. Since coming into an atmosphere of wholesome living, with love substituted for harshness, and human interest for indifference, these little bits of humanity have unfolded into lives of happiness, and are growing into beings of usefulness who can earn their livelihood.

UNCLE SAM'S NAVY AT QUAKE-TORN KAMAKURA

A REFUGEE, third class, who had the "good fortune to be rescued by the Navy," recently sent a letter from the American Embassy at Tokyo which gives a new picture of the earthquake in Japan. Incidentally it also gives us a picture of what it may mean, in an emergency, to be an American citizen in a foreign country. In the old Samurai town of Kamakura, when the quake came, death struck at the flower of Japanese aristocracy. Amid the crash of shattered palaces and hovels, and the screams of buried families, two things alone seemed to stand firm. The giant Buddha of Kamakura remained immovable, towering fifty feet above the wreckage of its clustering temples, and the modern construction of the Kaihin Hotel held together. It was here homeless, hungry, and fearful of a Korean uprising, that peasants, nobility and foreigners gathered under the direction of two American marine student officers. To quote their own terse expression, they were "busy as a one-eyed boy at a three-ring circus" until the American whaleboat landed. It is one of these marines, Capt. William B. Sullivan, who tells the matter-of-fact story in communications to a friend, and to *Our Navy:*

What happened on September first is now old stuff. Suffice it to say that the hotel was badly damaged and about a dozen women and children badly hurt. Kamakura is about thirty miles from Yokohama. All communication was cut and the railroad twisted, as if by some giant hand. The roads were impassable. There were nearly 200 people in the hotel, mostly foreigners. The place is a seaside resort, and many foreigners lived in the vicinity. These mobilized at the Kaihin. About the time we finished getting bivouacs put up, rumors filtered in, concerning Korean uprisings. Thereafter, Hickey, who was also a language officer, and myself decided to give up our plans to hike to Tokyo and report in at the Embassy, and to remain and help protect the women and children. I knew our ships would be on the job, and after sending a messenger to Tokyo, simply sat tight and waited. The British, who were in the majority, were boasting about how their ships would soon be there, but it remained for the little U. S. S. *Smith Thompson*, God bless her, to come in on the sixth, and take off everybody. The food was getting bad and likewise scarce, the rations toward the last being a little oatmeal, tea, and a slice of moldy bread.

The arrival of the *Smith Thompson's* rescue party revived the drooping spirits of the people bivouacking around the hotel, and seemed to bring hope for a new start in life. The cheerfulness and buoyancy of the men, and their willingness to help, served as a tonic for a forlorn group of people. The men, under the guidance of Ensign Bates,

Overland
SPAD
SPEED POWER AND DURABILITY

Now

Overland Sets a New Economy Standard in Delivery Cars

A new standardized delivery car in *one complete quality unit*—all-Overland—reducing operating and upkeep costs so low that all past notions of delivery economies seem high by comparison.

The closer check you keep on your delivery expense, the more amazed you will be by the big savings you net in the use of the Overland Spad—singly or in fleets.

Gould Business Reports and the records of owners show an astonishingly low cost per ton mile. You owe it to your business, your bank balance and yourself to give your delivery service the benefits of Overland Spad reliability and economy. And the greater benefits in appearance. The Overland Spad helps bring in business while delivering your merchandise.

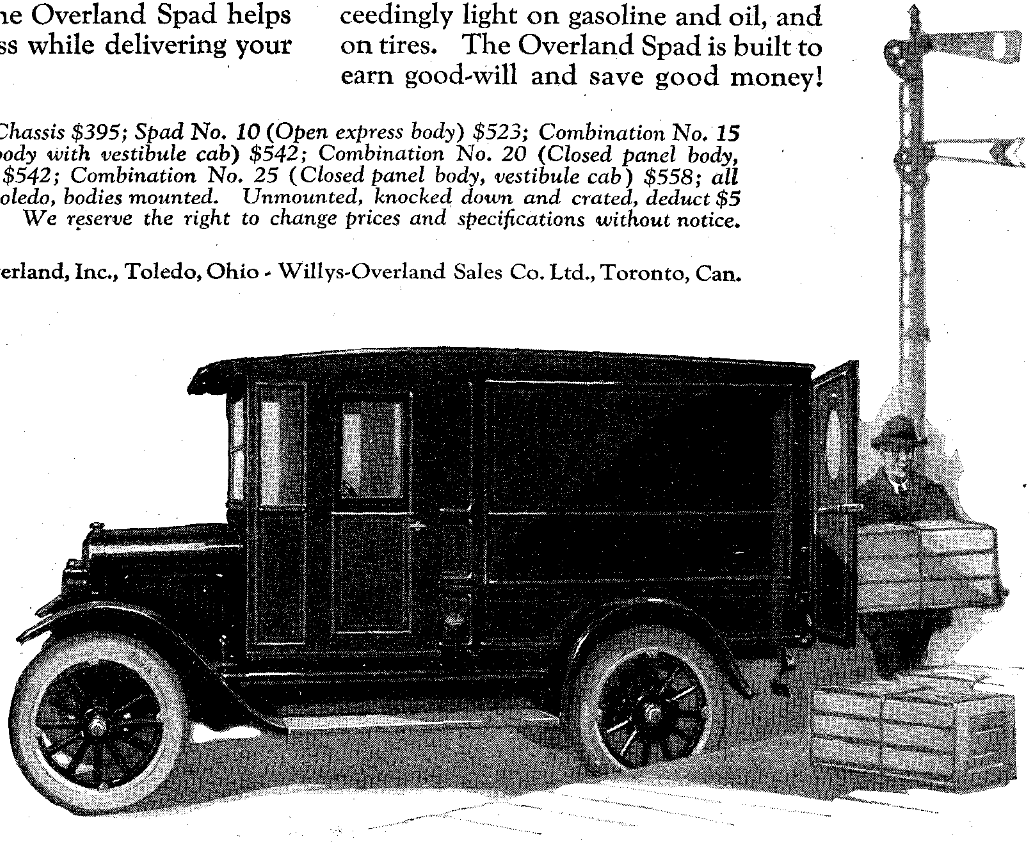
New body types designed by Overland fit every business need as accurately as they fit the strong, dependable Overland commercial chassis. Bodies built of tough ash, oak and maple! Strapped and paneled in steel! Braced like a man-o'-war and cradled against bumps and jars by Triplex Springs (Patented). Two express bodies, two panel bodies—with combinations equivalent to 16 models!

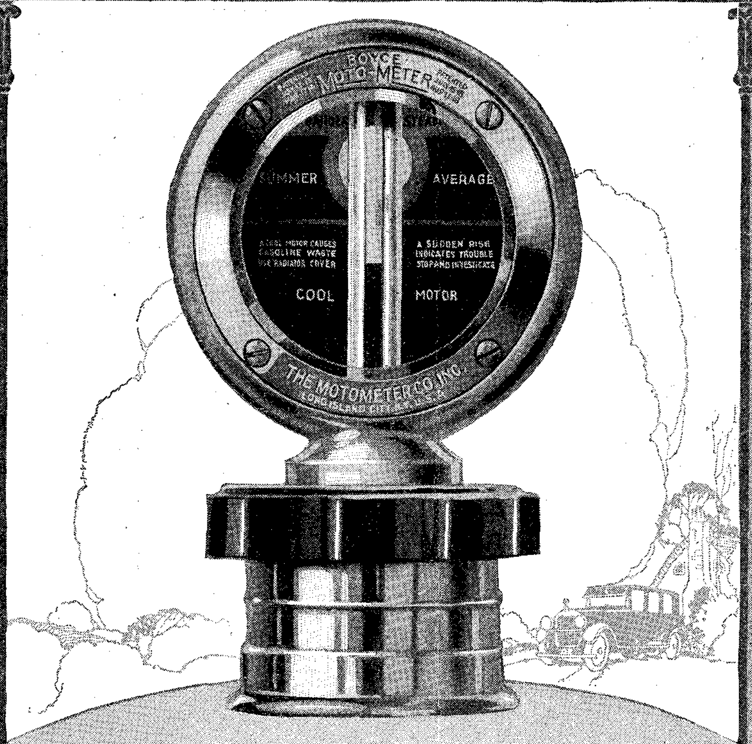
Easy access from both sides. Clear vision in all four directions. Full protection from the weather. Comfort!

Big mileage and long, long life of reliable service. Big power. The bigger, more powerful Overland engine is exceedingly light on gasoline and oil, and on tires. The Overland Spad is built to earn good-will and save good money!

Overland Chassis $395; Spad No. 10 (Open express body) $523; Combination No. 15 (Express body with vestibule cab) $542; Combination No. 20 (Closed panel body, open cab) $542; Combination No. 25 (Closed panel body, vestibule cab) $558; all prices at Toledo, bodies mounted. Unmounted, knocked down and crated, deduct $5 each price. We reserve the right to change prices and specifications without notice.

Willys-Overland, Inc., Toledo, Ohio - Willys-Overland Sales Co. Ltd., Toronto, Can.



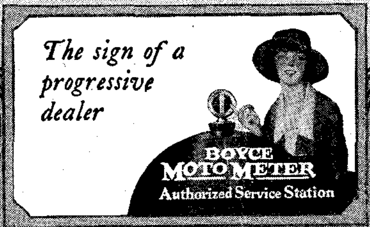

BOYCE
MOTO-METER
SUMMER
AVERAGE
A COOL MOTOR CAUSES GASOLINE WASTE USE RADIATOR COVER
A SUDDEN RISE INDICATES TROUBLE STOP AND INVESTIGATE
COOL
MOTOR
THE MOTOMETER CO. INC.
LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.

THE Boyce Moto-Meter is not only necessary to your driving comfort and safety; it is the final touch of beauty on your car. Remember there is a Boyce Moto-Meter for every car—from a Ford to a Rolls-Royce—and that "Your car deserves one."

Harrison Boyce

BOYCE MOTO METER

The MOTO-METER COMPANY, INC.
Manufacturers of Industrial Thermometers
and Boyce Moto-Meters exclusively
Long Island City, N. Y.



PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Executive Officer, Ensign Rogers and Ensign Hunt, took hold of the situation and immediately started carrying off the injured, then the women and children, all of whom had to be carried to the whaleboats and launches, while the male refugees made their own way to boats. Upon arrival at the *Smith Thompson* they were welcomed by Captain Kirkman and Ensign Monciewicz, and offered every available facility for comfort, none of which was more thankfully received than the excellent sandwiches and good old Navy coffee. The last of the baggage came on about 4 P. M., and the Captain was very anxious to get under way and outside on his return to Yokohama. He was in prohibited waters and without accurate charts. Furthermore, all the navigational lights on the beach between Kamakura and Yokohama were gone in the quake. But he was delayed by one of our own people who had gone to Zuchi, a town near by, and the ship did not leave until after dark. I think Captain Kirkman's feat in taking that ship out of there and up to Yokohama with no charts nor aids to navigation was one of the most skilful I have ever seen. He was as cool handling the ship as if he had been at an afternoon tea.

So far as doing anything toward helping out, I did nothing, but I want to see something said for those fellows who did work day and night and are responsible for the evacuation of many hundreds of people and the relief of the destitute and the hungry.

KIND WORDS FOR ELLIS ISLAND

THE diabolical pictures of our largest immigrant station painted last August when the Geddes report declared he would prefer "imprisonment in Sing Sing" to incarceration there, have dimmed with time. Many forget that it was compared with a cage of wild animals, the stockyards of Chicago, or the prisons of the Soviet by various people. In fact, one ex-commissioner actually called it a "vale of tears," and altho defenders claimed this was true during his régime only, an impression of rather chaotic conditions seems to have been general throughout this country and Europe, to judge from press comment at the time.

Exhaustive inspections made later by both foreign and American newspaper investigators showing conditions widely at variance with the more lurid tales were quoted, together with them, in THE LITERARY DIGEST of July 7, August 4 and September 1. For full data on the situation at Commissioner Curran's "hotel" there seemed, at the time, to be lacking only the right sort of evidence from people who had recently gone through the Island. Vituperative letters there were from immigrants who had been sent back, and grateful letters turning largely on special appeal cases, but few which combined the proper degree of disinterested point of view and concrete description from a personal standpoint. Average cases, if satisfied, go their way in

Natural continuous cleaning

—not merely occasional brushing

This tooth paste increases the natural protective fluids of the mouth—the surest way to keep your teeth clean

The glands of the mouth furnish natural protective cleansing for the mouth and teeth.

Brushing the teeth, even though you do it thoroughly several times a day, gives only a temporary cleansing. The acids of decay start forming again as soon as you hang up your toothbrush.

But the mouth glands neutralize the acids as fast as they form—flushing the mouth and teeth thoroughly all the time. This is the safest and surest cleansing your teeth can have, for it is the method nature provided.

It is necessary, however, to give the glands help. Our soft modern diet does not require sufficient chewing to exercise the glands and keep them working.

The gentle stimulation the salivary glands need

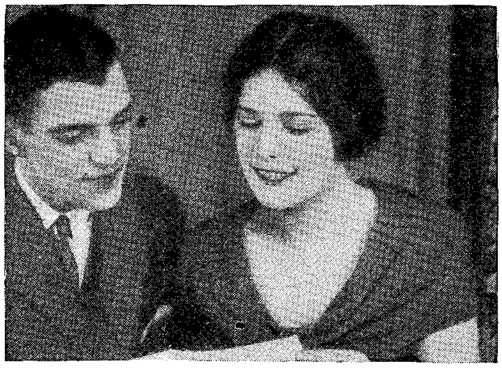
Pebeco does more than clean the teeth temporarily. It gently stimulates the mouth glands so that they work normally. As soon as Pebeco enters the mouth, the fluids from the salivary glands begin to flow more freely.

These alkaline fluids flow through the mouth in between the teeth where the toothbrush cannot reach. They wash away small particles and, what is more important, they neutralize the acids as fast as they form.

Pebeco leaves your whole mouth in a healthy, live condition—your gums, your palate—the entire oral cavity. Some physicians say its tonic effect extends even to the tonsils.

Pebeco cleans and polishes the teeth as thoroughly as any dentifrice can. It cannot scratch the enamel, or injure the edges of the gums or delicate membranes of the mouth.

Pebeco is manufactured only by Lehn & Fink, Inc. 50c at all druggists.



Sound white teeth are important to your appearance and they directly affect your health. Pebeco cleans and polishes your teeth as thoroughly as a dentifrice can. It leaves your whole mouth tingling with cleanliness and health—stimulating the natural cleansing processes to keep your teeth safe.

PEBECO
TOOTH PASTE

Free Offer

Send coupon today for free sample tube

LEHN & FINK, Inc. Dept. G-5,
635 Greenwich Street, New York, N. Y.

Send me free your new large sized sample tube of Pebeco and your booklet which explains the importance of the mouth glands in keeping the mouth healthy and the teeth white and strong.

Name..

Street..

City.......................State..........................

Four out of Five are marked

Be the one who outwits Pyorrhea —use Forhan's twice daily

Study the crowd as it hurries to and fro. Four out of five over forty years of age, and thousands younger, will pay Pyorrhea's dreaded toll.

Don't wait for bleeding gums—*Nature's warning.* Check Pyorrhea *before it begins.* Go to your dentist regularly for tooth and gum inspection. And brush your teeth at least twice daily with Forhan's For the Gums.

This healing, refreshing dentifrice, if used in time and used consistently, will help to prevent Pyorrhea or check its progress. It will *keep* your mouth clean and healthy, preserve your teeth, safeguard your health. Used and recommended by foremost dentists everywhere.

There is only one tooth paste of proved efficacy in the treatment of Pyorrhea. It is the one that many thousands have found beneficial for years. For your own sake, make sure that you get it. Ask for, and insist upon, Forhan's For the Gums. At all druggists, 35c and 60c in tubes

Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS
More than a tooth paste—it checks Pyorrhea

Formula of
R. J. Forhan DDS
Forhan Company
New York

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

silence, claimed the authorities, this being human nature, especially as it concerns large institutions.

By an odd chance, and somewhat to the astonishment, apparently, of the immigration authorities, a rare sort of letter has recently dropt out of the blue. It is from a Frenchwoman of education and refinement, who went through apparently quite recently, unnoticed by any one in the horde of others. Since the new immigration bill before Congress may bring Ellis Island back into the limelight, after a period of no doubt grateful retirement, the following rather quaint letter addrest to the Immigration Service may be of interest to our readers:

February 8, 1923.

GENTLEMEN:

After a life of travels, and study, knowing five languages, it might have been supposed that I had seen everything worthy of interest, yet I had lately an excellent opportunity to study an institution inique in the world, and extremely interesting. I mean Ellis Island.

The construction is vast and imposing tho often crowded by the immense quantity of emigrants, whose absolute ignorance prevents many to appreciate that the short detention is not only imposed for the security of United States, but for their own welfare.

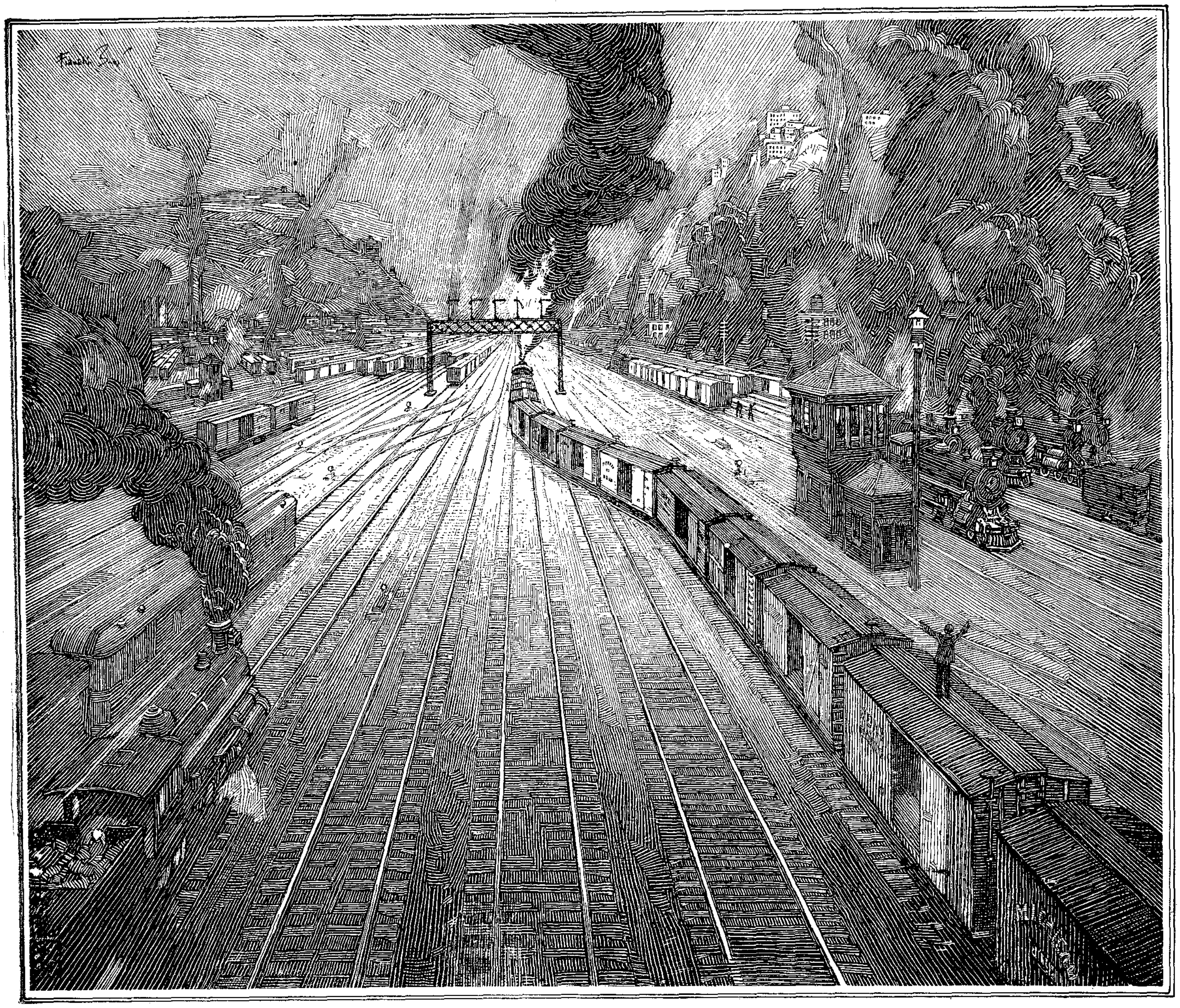
The ladies and gentlemen in charge of the emigrants have inexhaustible patience and kindness. The large admittion hall is (in the evening) used as a concert room (once a week) and cinema once also. Sundays a Catholic, a Protestant and Jewish service are held so any creed can be followed. All this is free. Above, all around the hall, is a balcony. This have white tiles walls and floors, porcelaine lavabos and baths. There are two hospital, a kindergarden, medical attendance, all free as well as board logging, entertainment, etc. etc. Interrogation rooms, dining rooms, kitchen, trunk rooms, etc., are on the ground floor. Besides breakfast (coffee, eggs, bread, butter, jam) (lunch—meat, vegetables, cheese, tea) dinner (soup, meat, etc.) there are (morning, afternoon, evening) three distributions of the best of sweet fresh milk and crackers. Many days thirty of those enormous cans are needed (they contain fifty gallons each, I was told). Six hundred and fifty employees are daily in attendance. Eighteen languages are interpreted. From morning till night colored men and women clean incessantly. Towels are changed daily. Sheets three times a week.

I leave to a competent man the estimate of the daily expense of such an establishment, and I should thank heartily an expert to compare Ellis Island to anything of the same sort, any other nation in the wide world has to offer.

This statement is not solicited, but if it can make emigrants understand and appreciate what U. S. does for them, you are welcome to publish it (in any and all the eighteen languages understood at Ellis Island).

Thanking you all for passed favors, I remain,

Gratefully yours,
F. M. LALANDE.



Empties moving West

NOT SO MANY YEARS AGO, as railroading is computed, most of the freight cars going West were empties.

They came East by the thousands, bringing precious stores of food and raw material to the populous cities. But they took back little. For the West was new. The simple needs of a scattered people were easily supplied.

Then, as steam and steel broke open the treasuries of the plains and prairies, came the great westward flow of population. Towns sprang up and grew to cities. Newspapers made their appearance. Magazine circulation crept westward. Eastern manufacturers who formerly did business within the confines of a single city or state began to hear the call of the great West for their products. Pioneers in national merchandising saw visions of distribution limited only by desire created by the printed word. And so national advertising was born.

As advertising increased, people began to realize that they could depend on the printed statements of manufacturers whom they had never seen and whose plants might be hundreds of miles away. Each year there were fewer and fewer "empties moving West."

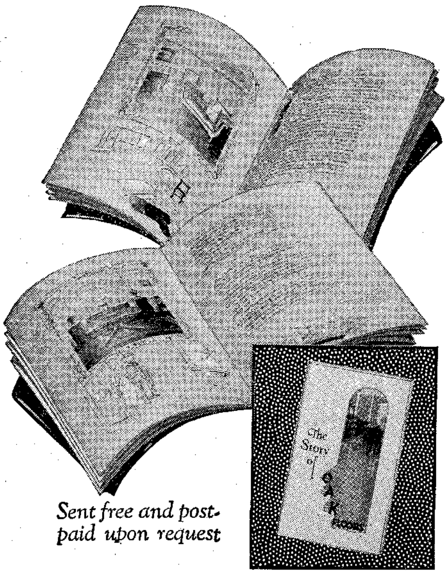
That advertising is a productive force, consistently increasing consumption in established markets and actively developing new markets, is attested by traffic records. The completed figures for 1923 will show a total of approximately 461,000,000,000 net ton-miles, an increase of 500 per cent in thirty years. In this period, growing national trade enabled the railroads to build 82,170 miles of new trackage—an increase of 46 per cent —and notably better their service.

N. W. AYER & SON

ADVERTISING HEADQUARTERS, PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK BOSTON CLEVELAND CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

"THE STORY OF OAK FLOORS" *from the earliest times to the present day, contains 24 pages of information and suggestions valuable to home builders, and those about to modernize their present homes.*



Sent free and postpaid upon request

For your *floors*

***Suggestions in Color* *sent* FREE**

This unusual book tells you how to modernize and beautify your home. It contains plates of the new color finishes which will harmonize oak floors with walls, hangings and rugs, and make each room individual. Think of the decorative possibilities of "weathered" finish in the library, in connection with book cases and paneling; of "gray" in the living room or dining room; of "forest green" in the enclosed sun-porch—every room distinctive, original, and harmonious. You do not have to build to enjoy these advantages

Lay 3/8 inch oak flooring

right over your present softwood floors, at a cost less than new rugs or carpets. Your new floors will be as permanent and beautiful as if oak had been laid originally. Oak floors save housework; they are sanitary, never need to be replaced, and grow more valuable with time.

Write us about your floor problems. We will help you, without obligation. Mail the coupon below today.

OAK FLOORING BUREAU
1033 Ashland Block
Chicago

CONSULT AN ARCHITECT BEFORE BUILDING

NATURE'S GIFT OF EVERLASTING BEAUTY

OAK FLOORING BUREAU
1033 Ashland Block, Chicago

Please send me your free, illustrated book, "The Story of OAK FLOORS"

Name..

Address..

City.............................. *State*..........

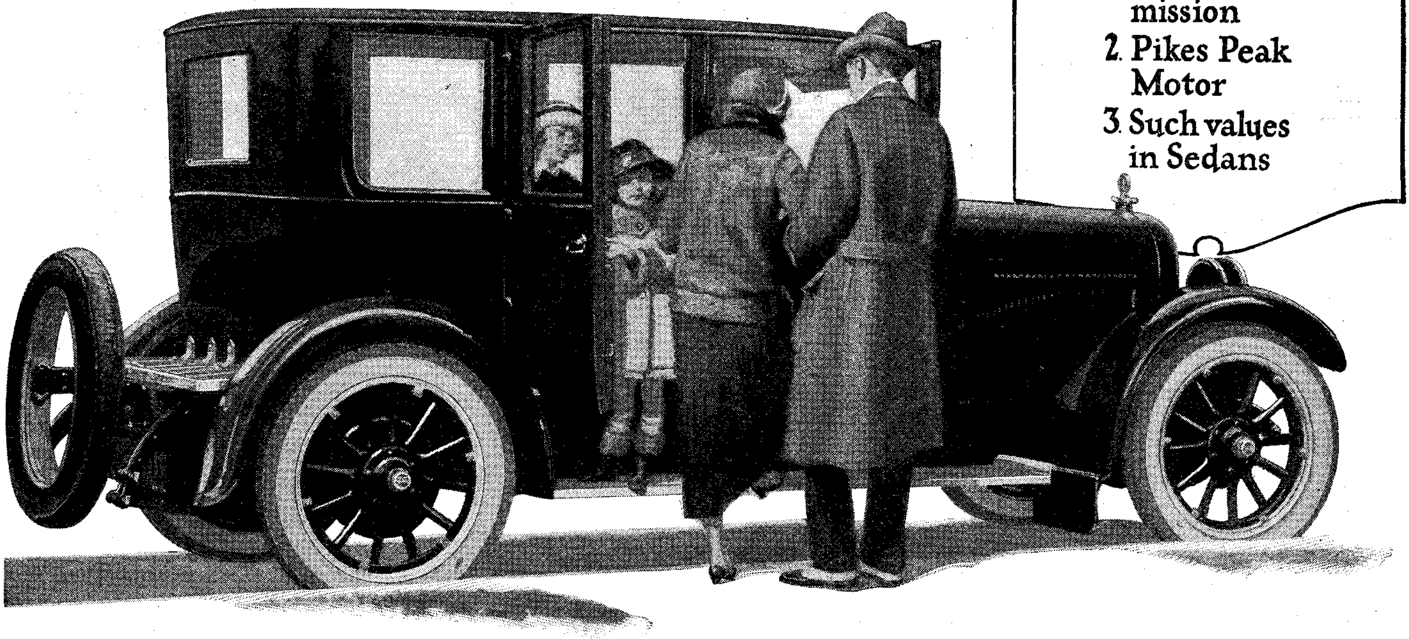
A WOMAN WHO MADE A CITY, AND RUNS IT

MERE men act as "city managers" at various points north, east, south and west throughout the country, but a woman, it appears, has the distinction of being the only city manager responsible for the making of the city which she manages. Her name is Mrs. R. E. Barrett, and her city is Warrenton, Oregon. Her unusual story began thirty-five years ago, says Mayme Ober Peak, writing in the Boston *Globe*, when the "rolling prairies of Spink County, South Dakota, were carpeted in wild roses," and the first white child born in the county "opened her eyes in the crude sod house which was home." She was named Rose E. Tyler—after the prairie roses. Her biographer continues:

> There were no newspapers to announce her birth. The nearest railroad was a hundred and eighty miles away—eight days by ox-team.
>
> But the news of little Rose's coming traveled like the wind. By the time she was a week old, thousands of Indians were camped around the Tyler home, curious to see the first white baby. The Indian women intoned mysterious prophesies as they measured her tiny feet with their fingers, and beaded her enough moccasins to last several lifetimes.
>
> That was thirty-five years ago. Since then Rose Tyler's feet have carried her a long way from the little sod house and the bed of roses. To-day, as Mrs. R. E. Barrett (she prefers the initials, as she says the name "Rose" never suited her), she is the manager of a growing port city—Warrenton, Oregon.
>
> At present writing she is at the Capital in the interest of an item in the Rivers and Harbors bill for the survey and deepening of the Skipanon River, on the port of Astoria—Astoria being Warrenton's twin city.
>
> When interviewed at her Washington hotel, Mrs. Barrett proved a surprize. She was gracious and pretty, with black hair and shining black eyes. She wore a black velvet gown and high-heeled suède pumps. A short string of pearls and a bar-pain were her only ornaments.
>
> She did not look like a woman who could handle men and millions; who could take a railroad by its middle and make it run backward. Her story revealed infinite capacity for overcoming obstacles, for refusing to recognize defeat when it stared her in the face. "I am not a very religious person," she said, "but I know if you do your best and have faith, things are bound to come out right."
>
> She was married when she was eighteen years old, and went to Portland, Oregon, to live. When her marriage turned out badly and she was suddenly thrown on her own resources, she had absolutely nothing to fall back on—and no money.
>
> What suggested real estate to her, she hardly knows, except that she was a "daughter of the soil" and had always got her living from it. She borrowed $50 from a friend.
>
> "It was a little fishing village," she said, "at the mouth of the Columbia River, which imprest me as having tremendous possibilities. It fronted on the Pacific, and was the only fresh-water harbor on the Coast.
>
> "The first day there I walked thirty-five miles looking the ground over. I spent several days investigating, and returned to Portland satisfied that a fortune for myself and others could be made there.
>
> "I had $7 left from my borrowed fifty. With $5 of it, I rented an office for a month, paid a dollar down on necessary furniture, and opened a real estate business in Portland—capital $1 in cash.
>
> "With nothing but that dollar to back me, I took an option on a piece of property in Warrenton. 'I believe I can sell real estate,' I told the owner. 'Give me thirty days to find out. A chance is all I ask.'
>
> "On the twenty-ninth day I was about to acknowledge I had been crying for the moon when it suddenly fell in my lap. I sold that piece of land for enough to pay for it and make a thousand dollars for myself!
>
> "I was the richest woman in the world. No matter how much money I ever have, I will never be as rich and as independent as I was that day.
>
> "It took me a week to come down to earth again. I bought up several other pieces of property. I was launched. And I was remarkably successful.
>
> "Things began to break as I had dreamed, when along came the war. I knew there was no use trying to sell real estate. So I took the examination for chauffeur in France. But my two brothers got ahead of me. Both were accepted and went across, the ban against relatives prohibiting my going.
>
> "With my attention diverted back again to Warrenton, I concentrated it on what could be done in war-time to build it up. In order to build we had to have tonnage. The idea occurred to me that the time was ripe to go after Montana wheat. Rather than ship it a thousand miles to the Eastern market, why not route it West, relieving the railroad congestion and the farmer, too!"

She went to Great Falls, Montana, and presented her suggestion to Railroad Commissioner "Jack" Hall. He took it as a joke. However, says her biographer:

> Mrs. Barrett soon convinced him that it was not, and when the logic of her argument sank in he went out to investigate what she had been telling him. He called a meeting of the Middle Western farmers' cooperative organizations.
>
> Of a membership of 400,000, thirty-five delegates attended, and voted to send a representative to Washington to interview Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Hoover.
>
> The Minneapolis people got wind of what was happening. They sent opposition representatives to Washington, and also sent a special train through the Northwest with press agents and silver-tongued orators advocating the St. Lawrence Ship Canal.
>
> Which gave Mrs. Barrett another card to play. She went to New York to see the New York Waterways Commission. "Look here," she said, unrolling a neat little map, "it is time enough to develop harbors in Canada when American harbors are developed." She astonished the commissioners with her facts about Warrenton and Astoria port potentialities, with her inside knowledge of Western industries, of commerce and of freight.
>
> Three months later things began to happen. A 7 per cent. preferential rate West was granted on Montana wheat—and soon the first car of wheat ever routed West was on its way, beginning the steady stream of wheat flowing down the Columbia River into the Pacific. What no man had



Only in a Chandler do you get

1. Traffic Transmission
2. Pikes Peak Motor
3. Such values in Sedans

If You *Really Want* Your Wife to Drive

—telephone the Chandler dealer to place one of the new sedans at her disposal.

Let her learn by using the Traffic Transmission—obtainable in no other car—that Chandler has made it impossible to clash gears or to fail in any attempted speed change.

Let her learn that its operation is so simple and easy that she can drive coolly through the thickest traffic and take dangerously steep hills without the slightest worry.

Let her learn, too, that the silent and flawlessly smooth Pikes Peak Motor insures absolute power mastery over every motoring situation—for its matchless high gear capacity has made Chandler the national performance champion.

She will admire the handsome Fisher body with its deep, full toned paint finish, its broad, inviting, restful seats, its rich upholstery and its unstinted excellence of detail.

Yet with all these exclusive qualities of performance and beauty, the new Chandler sedans offer complete closed car satisfaction at an extra cost over open models lower than any other builder of quality sixes has ever before achieved.

(The Traffic Transmission is built complete in the Chandler plant under Campbell patents.)

5 PASSENGER 4-DOOR SEDAN $1895

7 PASSENGER SEDAN $2095

CHUMMY SEDAN $1745

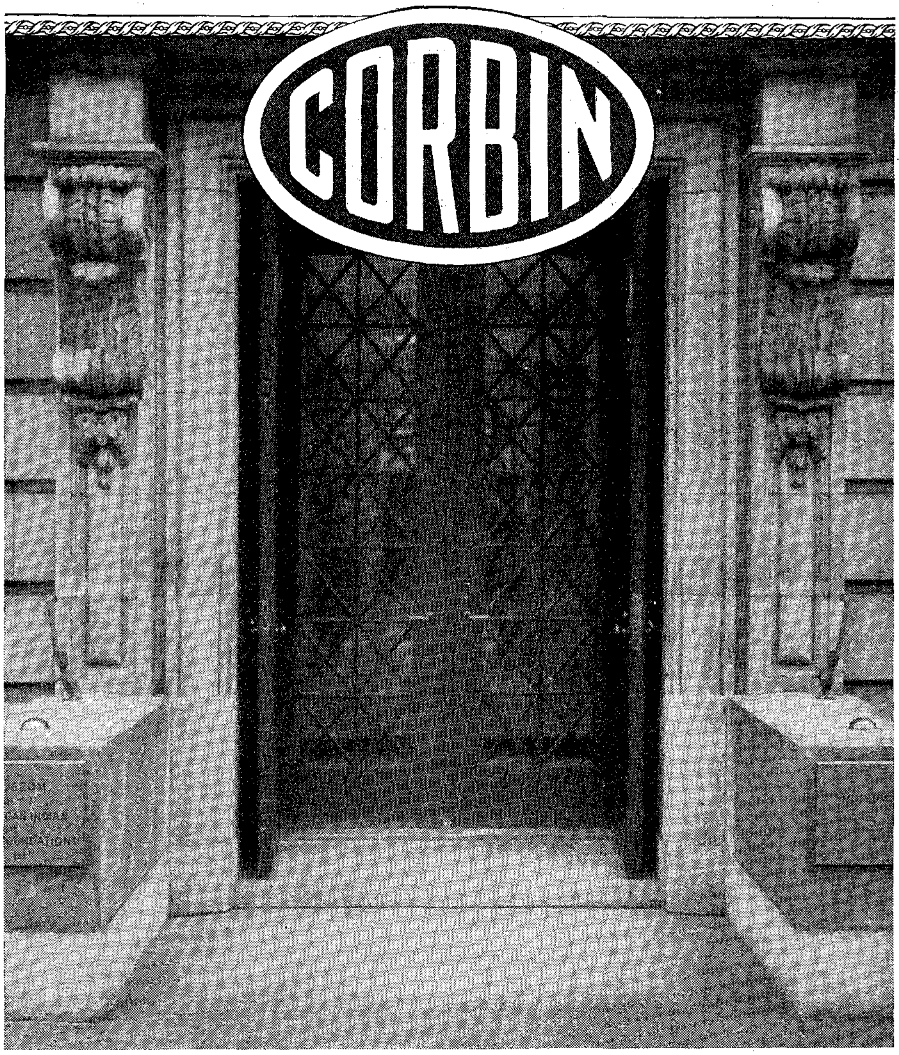
All Prices F. O. B. Cleveland

THE CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY • CLEVELAND
Export Department, 1819 Broadway, New York City
Cable Address, "Chanmotor"

CHANDLER

THE CAR OF THE YEAR

Good Buildings Deserve Good Hardware



The Museum of the American Indian, New York

EVERY building that has Good Hardware has a higher valuation out of all proportion to the slightly higher first cost of Good Hardware.

Why is this true? Because hardware, although overlooked as a minor detail of construction, cannot be overlooked after the building is occupied.

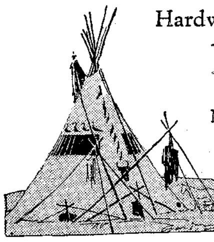
The lock on a door is the focal point of a door. It is the first thing seen and touched.

Hardware forms the connecting link between the structure and you, who use it. It operates and controls all the moving parts of the building.

Good hardware enters into your everyday life as a hundred willing servants, unobtrusive, silent, aiding at every turn your goings and comings, your ventilation, your comfort, convenience and security.

If you would like to know more about good hardware, write for our illustrated booklet "Good Buildings Deserve Good Hardware."

P. & F. CORBIN SINCE 1849 NEW BRITAIN CONNECTICUT
The American Hardware Corporation, Successor
NEW YORK CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA



The crude abode of the Indians comprehended only the present. Civilized man plans and builds for the future.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

ever attempted to do was accomplished by a lone woman.

When on March 18, 1923, Mrs. Barrett received telegraphic announcement of her appointment as city manager of the town she had built, she was in Portland. Friends ran her down in their private car, and on this Mrs. Barrett held a reception. The band turned out and the whole town came to the railroad siding to welcome the woman who but a few years before had walked its unpaved streets with weary feet—one dollar in her pocket and a million dollars' worth of faith in her heart.

Explaining Warrenton's need for a city manager, Mrs. Barrett said there were certain political and financial interests against the town that kept it from growing. "And the Mayor and commissioners offered me the job because they knew I had faith in it and wouldn't give up when things got tough."

She appointed five of the leading business men in Warrenton to act as her board of directors—at the same salary she is receiving, a dollar a year. And cooperating with the Board are several committees—on housing and building, parks, civic improvements, and a river and harbor committee.

"I also have an assistant manager, a Warrenton man, who attends to local affairs," says Mrs. Barrett. "My business is to promote the city, get new people to live there, and new industries. We have a great many outside investors. Nothing can stop us now."

The event of the week in Warrenton is her Sunday morning breakfast—from 9 to 1. While the percolator perks and the irons turn out crisp brown waffles under her skilful manipulation, the citizens drop in by the dozen to breakfast with the city manager and talk over with her civic problems and world happenings.

On this one day of the week Mrs. Barrett dismisses her "help" and bosses her own establishment.

She has no children of her own, but owns an interest in several hundred belonging to other people. These youngsters affectionately call the city boss "Aunty Rose," and all summer long overrun her cottage at Seaside. Which goes to prove that all the careers in the world can't change a woman's nature. She can fill a man's job, but it takes more than a man's job to fill her life.

That Will Be Next.—THE FLAT AGENT—"Of course, you have no children?"

THE PROSPECTIVE TENANT—"No."

F. A.—"Dogs or cats?"

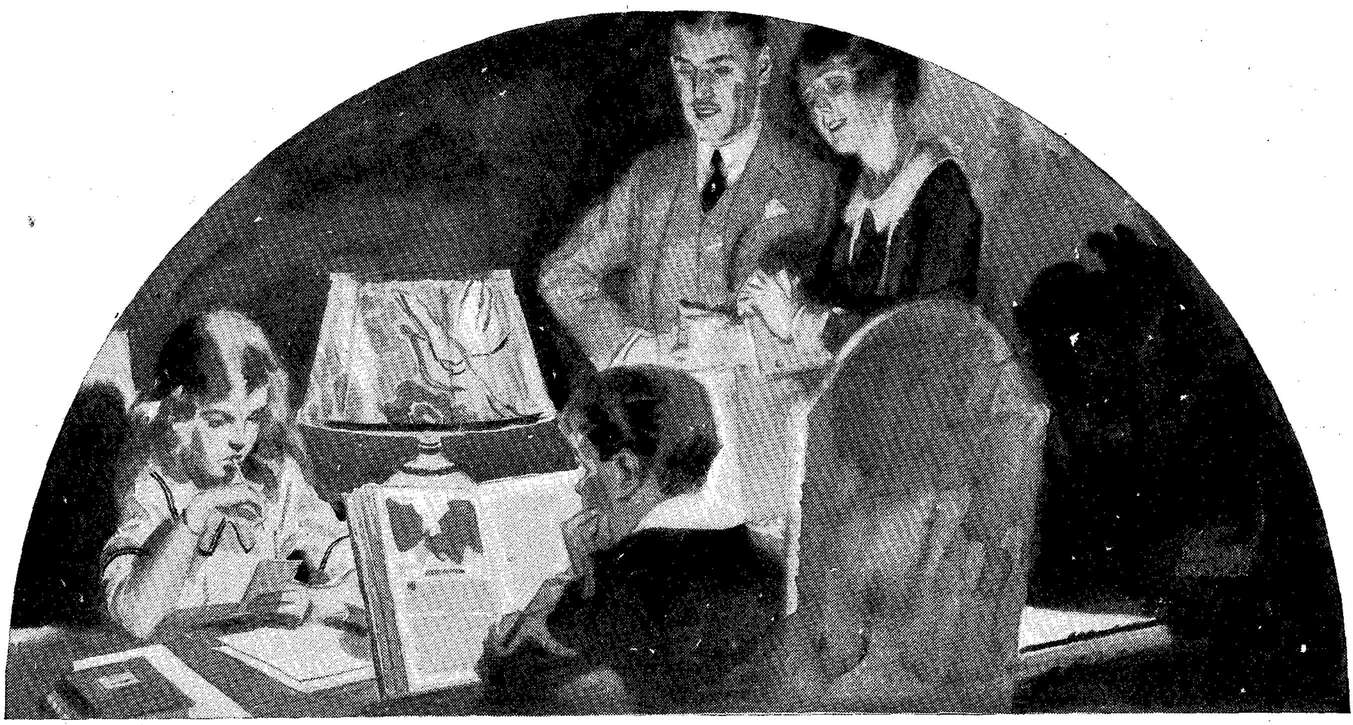
P. T.—"No."

F. A.—"Piano or gramophone?"

P. T.—"No, but I'll tell you what. I've got a fountain-pen that squeaks rather, every time I use it. Hope you won't object to that?"—*London Humorist.*

Some Years After.—Zev, the race-horse, is said to have been named after Mr. Zevely of Teapot Dome fame. Maybe In Memoriam was named after Albert B. Fall.—*Savannah Morning News.*

Noisy Affection.—MUSICAL DIRECTOR—"Quieter—quieter! This passage 'con amore'—with love. You are playing it as if you were all married men!"—*London Humorist.*



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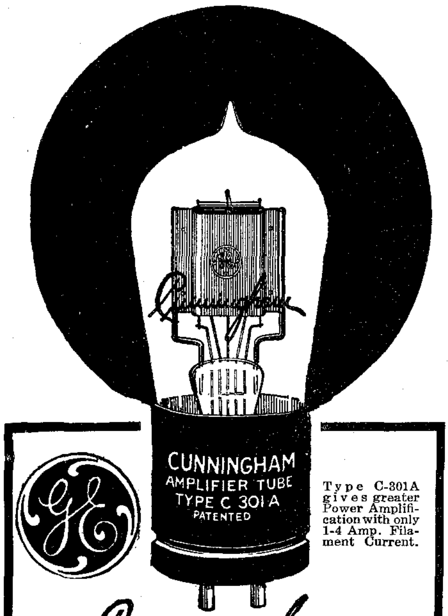

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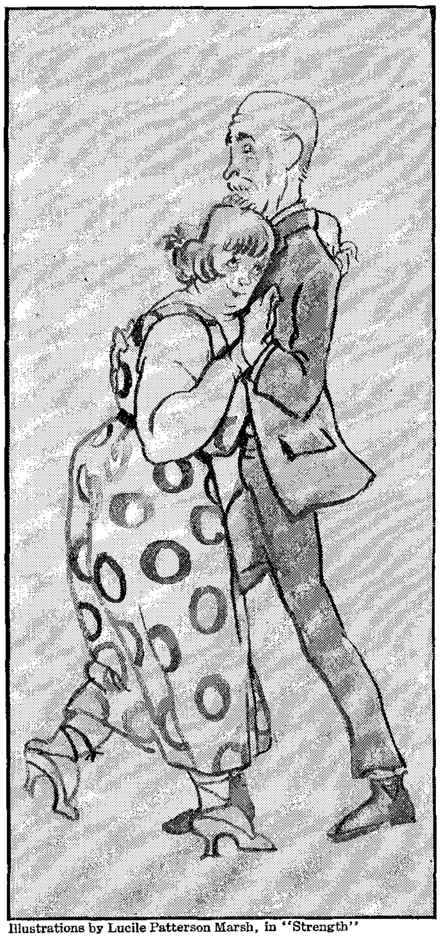
SPORTS ▾ AND ▾ ATHLETICS

IS DANCING BETTER EXERCISE THAN GOLF?

CLEVELAND MOFFETT, the magazine writer and investigator, says that it is, and he advances not only his own experience, but a wealth of argument besides, to prove that every day, and in every way, golf can not compare, at least as "an ideal conditioning exercise for those above fifty," with "tripping the light fox-trotting toe." Younger men don't need, it appears, to be told of the benefits of dancing, but older ones do. Mr. Moffett, whose abilities, both as investigator and writer, have been revealed wherever magazines are read, devotes several pages of logic in the current issue of *Strength*, New York, to proving his revolutionary thesis. He begins by saying that he has been an enthusiastic golfer for eighteen years, and is one still—even tho he has somewhat neglected the game since the war. He proceeds, possibly to indicate that he isn't prejudiced:

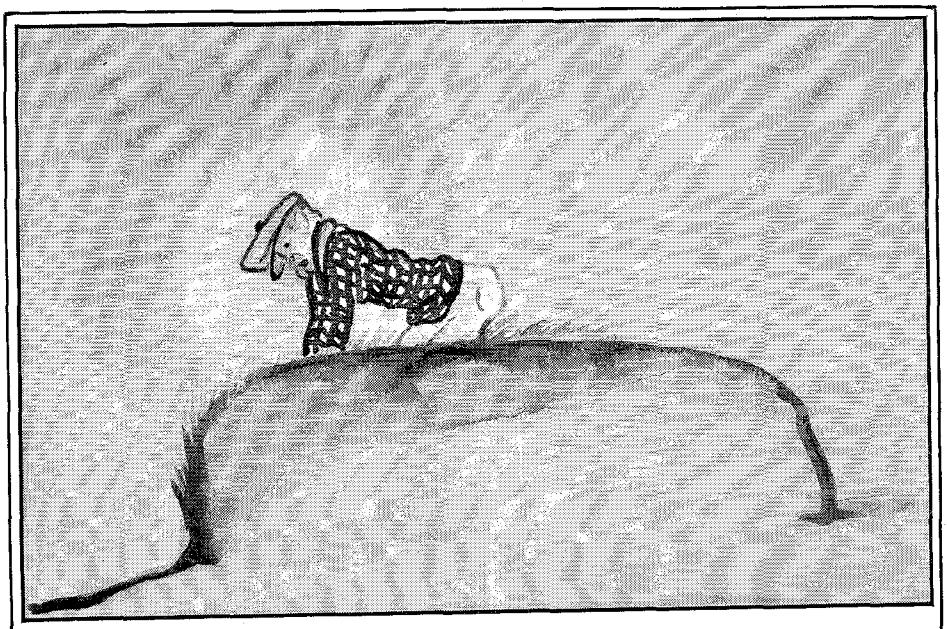


Illustrations by Lucile Patterson Marsh, in "Strength"

EVERYBODY CAN DO IT

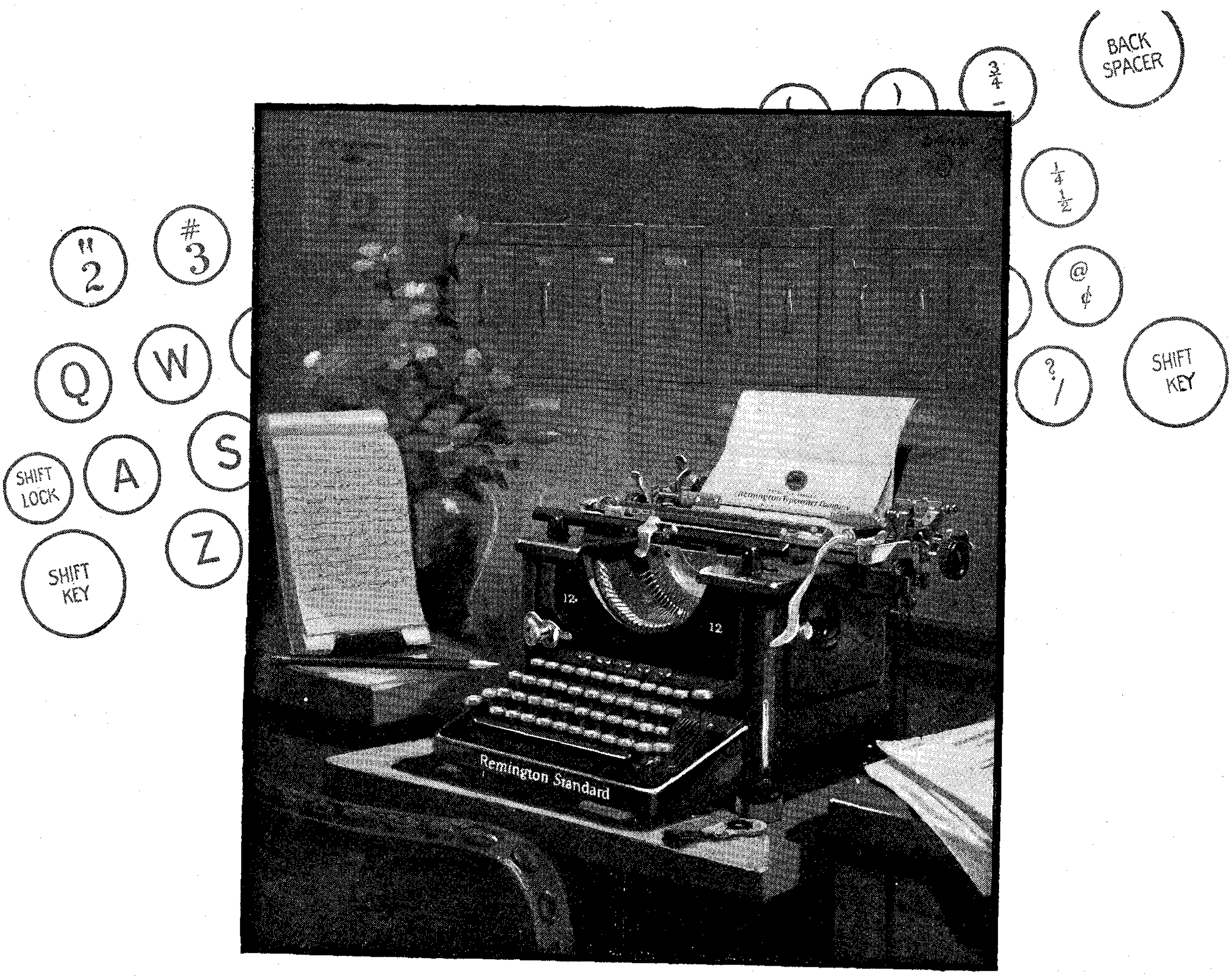
Dancing is good both for those who are under and over weight. In fact, asserts a new exegete of this indoor sport, it will do nearly anything except grow hair on a bald head.

> I know the joy of a long, low drive, straight down the course, the thrill of a neatly lofted mashie shot that just gets over some brutal chasm and, backward spinning, lands safely on the green. I know the despair that fills a golfer's soul on bad days when he tops and slices and can *not* keep his eye on the ball, when he misses short putts that lose the match, and otherwise disgraces himself. I have played in the eighties on occasions; usually in the nineties. On the whole, I can look impartially at this question of the comparative merits of these two forms of exercise — golf and dancing.
>
> Good golfers are apt to regard dancing with contemptuous indifference; they much prefer bridge and the hilarity of a group of good fellows in the café to the insipid waltzing and fox-trotting with the ladies—say on Saturday-night occasions at the country



THE GOLFER GRIM BUCKING A LONESOME BUNKER

Contrast this picture of misfortune, so frequently seen on the links, with the happy couple shown above, suggests Mr. Moffett, and realize where true health and happiness lie.



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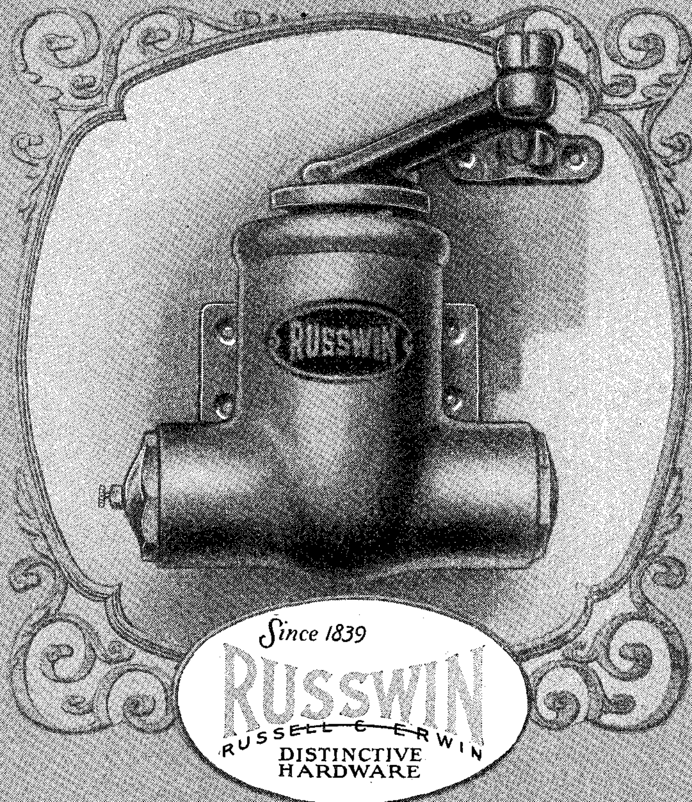

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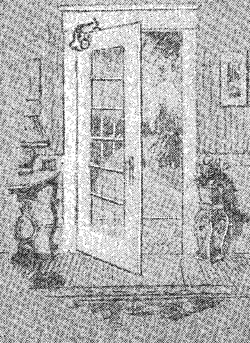

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

club. They consider dancing a waste of time. They hate the bother of dressing. They despise the chatter. Besides, they are usually heavy-footed mortals, lacking both the skill to dance and the willingness to learn. Whatever they may have known about this graceful art, they have long since forgotten. Dancing is for kids, not for serious men, they grumble.

I admit I shared this opinion for years until a sudden breakdown in health when I was approaching fifty led me to a different attitude, and what I have to say now about dancing is intended chiefly for older men, as showing the benefits that may be had through ballroom or dance-hall activities, as contrasted with those of the golf course.

In the first place, if it is conceded that men of fifty need regular exercise (and who can deny this, in view of the alarming increase of preventable diseases—heart trouble, kidney trouble, digestive trouble etc.?), then there is no question that dancing offers one point of superiority. It may be practised throughout the whole year, whereas in most of our cities golf is not possible during winter and early spring. Most golfers do their golfing between May and November, and lay aside their clubs for the other five months. Five months without regular exercise is a long time.

I know that the golf I played (an average amount) was not sufficient to keep me in good condition. I was conscious at the period referred to of bodily deterioration and the urgent need of some kind of physical building up. But what? I visited White Plains and picked up wisdom from my friend Billy Muldoon, but I lacked the energy to face his Spartan régime. I spent a week in Dr. Kellogg's sanitarium at Battle Creek, and picked up more wisdom, cutting down greatly on my meat intake. I tried Walter Camp's setting-up exercises. I went hiking with Jim Hocking at five miles an hour over the hills of Westchester County. I absorbed some Oriental lore in a circle of inspired devotees, and learned to do abdominal bending exercises, to breathe deeply, to stand on my head. Also, I began to practice abstemiousness.

Alas! nothing availed much. I was still short-winded, easily distrest by food, easily fatigued, and above all, subject to alarming attacks of intermittent heart or very rapid heart that made me think I was going to die. I am convinced that I came near to dying more than once. Several times these attacks came while I was playing golf, and compelled me to lie down on the ground in sheer weakness and terror. I remember once getting up feebly and inventing a little game that I played with myself to decide whether I was going to live or not. I would take a jigger and pitch twenty golf balls at my cap, fifty feet away, and if three of these stopt within two feet of the cap that meant I was going to die. This amused me and got me over the crisis.

But these attacks continued. Many times in the street I have stopt, under such a sense of imminent peril that I could feel my lips getting white, and, leaning against a wall or a fence, have weakly scrawled my name and address on some scrap of paper with a few words meant to be my last will and testament! Many times! Also I suffered these attacks in the morning before I was drest, and would send frantically for a doctor, gulping down swallows of rye whisky and listening to my fluttering, faltering heart while I waited.

The doctors never did him any good, he says, except to jolly him along. They never found anything particularly wrong with him. His heart was sound. They told him, he continues, that:

I must eat simple food, lead a regular life with plenty of rest, play golf twice a week, and stop worrying. Huh! The old obvious stuff!

And dancing changed all this; at least during the period since 1918 when I yielded to ballroom and dance-hall allurements, I have been practically free from these distressing symptoms and have not suffered one of my old heart panics for several years.

When I first began dancing I would find myself out of breath after waltzing for two or three minutes, quite unable to go on and obliged to rest for a time before my heart would come down to a normal action. By perseverance, however, I found my wind getting better, and after a few weeks I was able to continue dancing for fifteen or twenty minutes at a stretch, then gradually for three-quarters of an hour and beyond it. Within a year I could dance continuously for eight or nine dances without fatigue or any feeling of shortness of breath, say for an hour and a half, and now I have no difficulty in dancing through the greater part of an evening with the same zest that younger men feel. I have reached a point where I need regular dancing almost as much as regular resting or regular eating. Dancing has become an essential and pleasurable part of my daily life.

Here is another great argument in favor of dancing, as compared with other forms of exercise, that men really like it; they become quite keen about dancing, whereas they easily resign themselves to giving up riding, swimming, tennis, bowling, or even golf, for a few weeks or months. Once a man has formed the habit of dancing and learned to dance well, that is, gracefully and with appreciation of musical rhythm, he is reluctant to forego this enjoyment, he really cares about it, somewhat as the average citizen cares about his morning paper or his automobile.

Another important point for the average hardworking citizen is the question of time. I am putting it conservatively to say that a séance of golf takes three times as long as one of dancing. Golf courses are half an hour away from business centers; whereas dancing-places are usually accessible, say ten or fifteen minutes from a man's office. Furthermore, the golfer must spend an extra half-hour at the clubhouse in changing his clothes, while the dancer can begin his waltzing or fox-trotting as soon as he arrives. Altogether, a golf outing means at least half a day away from the office, as against an hour or two for the rival diversion (I am speaking of large cities where there is afternoon dancing), and in any event a man can dance as much as he pleases in the evening, which is not possible in the other case. It is obvious then, that as far as time goes, there is no argument—and dancing wins.

Another point in favor of dancing is its inexpensiveness. The cost of playing golf puts this sport beyond the reach of millions of citizens. The initiation fee alone in any desirable golf club is at least $100 and often amounts to two or three times that amount, while many of our smarter and more exclusive clubs require from $500 to $1,000 as an initiation fee. In addition

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

> to which there are annual dues of $100 or so, and weekly expenses for caddies, golf-balls, care of clubs, locker charges, etc., without counting transportation back and forth that may easily amount to $15 or $20. Golf balls alone cost $9 a dozen, and every new club costs several dollars more. Besides, there is the matter of a golf costume.

On the other hand, says Mr. Moffett, if a man is content with middle-class dancing-places of entire respectability, that offer an excellent dancing floor and good music:

> He can enjoy this pastime three or four times a week for the mere cost of the golf-balls he would probably lose in the same period. Of course, one might get exercise at no expense at all by walking or chopping wood, but here the element of pleasure comes in; exercise is not cheap at any price, if it is a bore. No doubt there are a few expert hikers, like my friend Jim Hocking, who find delight in their remarkable performances, but most of us, I think, regard walking as a mere necessity that gives small exhilaration, and half the value of exercise depends upon the pleasure one finds in it. Thus the hunter who toils over mountains or through marshes does this because he likes it; the fisherman fishes because he likes it. But it is impossible to go hunting or fishing three or four times a week, and a man must take exercise frequently and regularly in order to get good from it. I maintain that dancing is the cheapest form of exercise that is easily available and really agreeable to the average person.
>
> As to the actual exercise value of these two sports, each one has its good points; but I believe that most persons who have tried both will agree that one can get as thorough a physical stirring up in an hour and a half of vigorous dancing as he can get in a whole half-day of golfing. After all, golfing is largely a matter of trudging along in a leisurely way over four or five miles of rolling ground. It is a deliberate exercise. A man does it while smoking his pipe and looking about at the scenery, without any particular tingling effort. It is true there is excellent value in the swinging of golf-clubs, which involves a twisting of the body and a valuable use of arms and wrist; but if any one imagines that dancing offers no exercise for the arms let him try steering a 170-pound widow through the intricacies of a crowded fox-trot.
>
> A further point is that the golfer, except in hot weather, is rarely thrown into a perspiration, which is one of the desirable results of exercise, since it is through the aroused action of the skin that bodily poisons are eliminated. But I defy any-one to dance continuously for an hour and a half without having his sweat glands stimulated into healthful action. It should be remembered that dancing is done on the toes and involves a constant lifting of the whole body, say 150 pounds or more; whereas a golfer walks flat on his feet, which makes a great difference in the load borne by the muscles. It is this constant lifting of the whole body that produces abundant perspiration.

Let us consider, suggests Mr. Moffett, the arguments against dancing, especially from the standpoint of older men:

> It is a frivolous diversion, something that young people may indulge in, but not those who have reached the age of discretion. It would injure the reputation of an older man to be seen skipping about on a dancing-floor. Besides, no woman would want to dance with him, that is, no reasonably attractive woman. And anyway a man of fifty or upward could not learn the modern steps. He would feel like a fool, and would look it. His joints would creak. He would get out of breath. No, the thing is impossible.
>
> Impossible or not, it is happening every day all over the world. Dancing men of a certain age are as much in evidence as flappers—an encouraging sign of the times. While I was in California last year I met one of the best dancers at the Los Angeles Athletic Club, a man who followed the dinner dances assiduously and always seemed to have happy-faced partners. And I discovered that, in spite of his slender figure and youthful enthusiasm, he was really 63, altho he did not look it. And there recently died in England, at the age of 75, a distinguished statesman, a man of social prominence, whose favorite recreation was said to be dancing. This did not interfere with his statesmanship, and undoubtedly prolonged his life.
>
> As to the difficulty of learning or re-learning to dance, say for a man of fifty, it is certain that any person who is willing to take the trouble and has two legs to walk on and an average sense of musical rhythm can learn to dance. There is not the slightest mystery about it. It is no more difficult than learning to swim or to ride a horse or to play billiards. And it should be noted that women will gladly accept the invitation of older men on condition that the latter dance well. Women enjoy dancing for its own sake, as is shown by the fact that they often dance together, a thing that men never do.
>
> As to the fear that older men may be harmed in their dignity or reputation by the frivolity of dancing, there is absolutely nothing in this. Young people get used to their presence on the floor, just as they get used to the presence of older men on a golf course, and soon think nothing about it, except that Mr. So-and-So is a good sport who does not take himself too seriously. No one thinks less of John D. Rockefeller because he plays golf after seventy, or of William Muldoon because he rides horseback after seventy; and if these two were to take up dancing in addition to their other accomplishments, the general verdict would be simply one of amused approval. There are many things more foolish than dancing that older men do; for example, eating and drinking too much, or gambling in the stock market.
>
> Many older men who are beginning to regard life as a dreary affair from which they have exhausted all possibilities for new interests or sensations, would be surprized to find themselves years younger in health and spirits after a single year of dancing. It is extraordinary what a difference it makes to a person if he or she knows that a certain part of the day will be given over to something that is really enjoyable, not just to duty and tire-some routine. Dancing makes people live longer because they have something to live for.
>
> It should be emphasized, however, that the physical benefits of dancing will be much less than they might be if a person fails to live properly in other respects. Men or women who are overweight, who habitually eat more than they should, will not find the pleasure or advantage in

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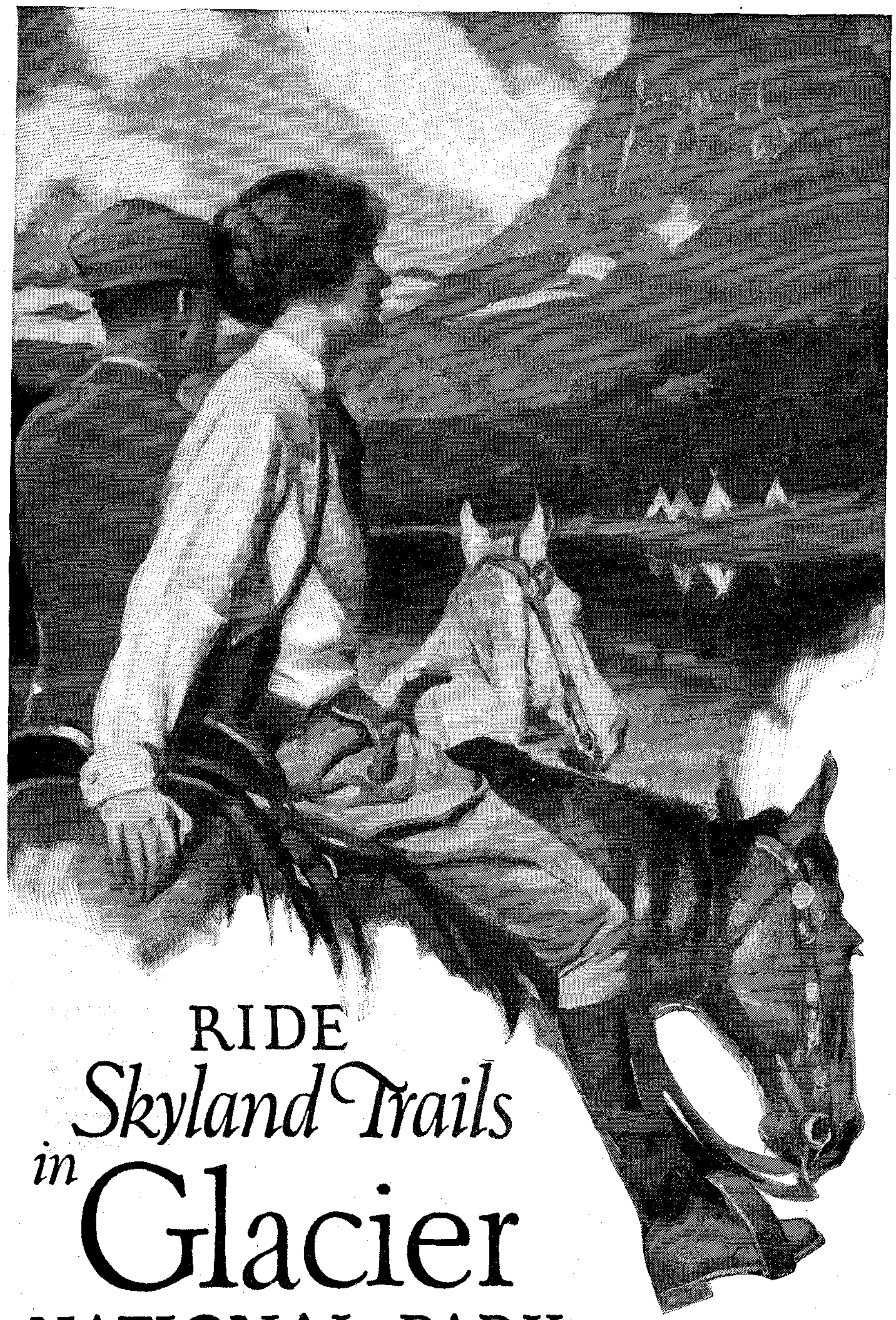

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

dancing that come to those who practise abstemiousness.

Every one knows, the writer observes, that it is a crime to be fat, but it is doubly a crime for a dancing person to be fat. He goes on:

> The first law of dancing as of self-respect calls for bodily proportions of reasonable slenderness, and it may be said for the comfort of unfortunate fat persons that there is no exercise better suited for reducing than regular dancing, say, three or four times a week. I myself by means of regular dancing and habits of abstemiousness brought my weight down from 188 pounds (with my clothes on) to 168 pounds, where it now is, easily and gradually.
>
> Golf courses are silent, serious places where men in heavy boots plod along grimly with set faces. Nobody is supposed to talk on a golf course, as every Scotchman knows, and there will come long stretches without a word, save for some savage outburst when a man tries vainly to get out of a bunker. You will find more smiles and joyous faces in a single dance-hall than on a hundred golf courses. Try it, Mr. Glum Citizen. Forget your cares some gay evening and dance through the mazes of a Paul Jones with a sympathetic lady, then look at yourself in the glass when it is over and observe the transformation. Note the bright eyes, the pink cheeks, the gladness spreading over your countenance. Dancing will make you see life in truer perspective.

WHICH IS THE BIGGER OF THE TWO "BIG LEAGUES"?

AN announcement that "the supremacy of the American League is now restored," recalls a baseball writer, appeared shortly after the Giants lost the World's Championship last fall, and nobody, it seems, ever went to any great length to deny that such was the case. The announcement was issued shortly after a meeting "of several of the American League magnates," continues the writer, "met to celebrate their new won triumph." The statement was undoubtedly sincere, believes the critic, F. C. Lane, writing in *Baseball* (New York), since, as he believes, "no one is more earnest, or more biased, than a Big League owner." But, just the

HOW THE TWO BIG LEAGUES COMPARED IN BATTING IN 1923

League	*A.B.*	*Hits*	*2B.*	*3B.*	*H. R*	*Total Bases*	*Ave*
National	43,216	12,348	1,912	588	538	17,050	286
American	42,068	11,876	2.010	554	441	16,317	282

HOW THE TWO BIG LEAGUES COMPARED IN BASE RUNNING

League	*Runs*	*Stolen Bases*
National	5,987	824
American	5,887	741

HOW THE TWO BIG LEAGUES COMPARED IN FIELDING

League	*Put Outs*	*Assists*	*Errors*	*Ave*
National....	33,167	15,879	1,737	.966
American....	33,024	15,587	1,600	.968

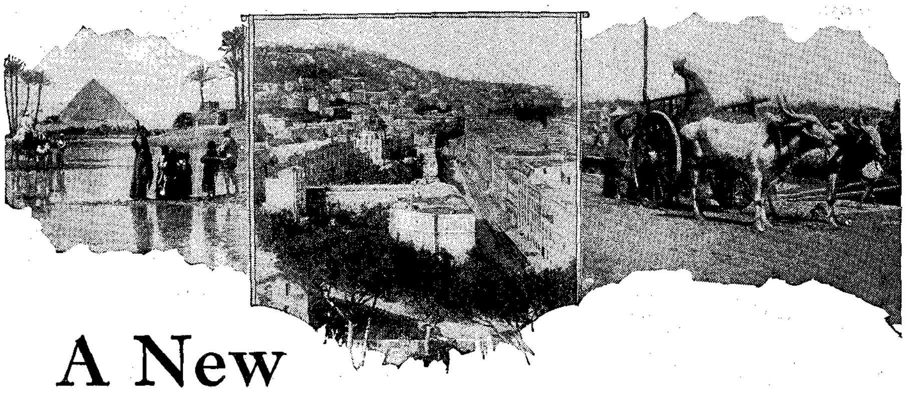
same, says Mr. Lane, that announcement didn't represent solid facts. As a matter of pure, unprejudiced fact, he continues, the two major circuits are seldom far from an equality in player strength, no matter what evidence the World Series may give. By way of beginning his examination into the relative strength of the two big leagues, Mr. Lane deposes that: "The strength of a league, as of a club, is exprest in offensive power and defensive skill. Offensive power divides readily into batting and base-running, the latter including the all-important department of run-scoring. Defensive skill also readily divides into two parts, pitching and fielding. Of these two, pitching is unquestionably the more important."

Suppose, suggests Mr. Lane, we now examine the two big circuits point by point, beginning with batting. He writes:

> The American League hitters went to bat 42,068 times during the season and made a total of 11,876 hits. This gives the American League a grand batting average of slightly more than .282. National Leaguers went to bat 43,216 times and made 12,348 hits for a grand batting average of slightly under .286. Upon this basis it appears, therefore, that the National League out-hit the American League throughout the season of 1923 by a margin of nearly four batting points.
>
> Batting averages, however, are not the only things to be considered. *The Baseball Magazine* has repeatedly pointed out the importances of long hits as well as frequent hits. To be sure, the batting averages, as exprest at present, give no more credit for a home-run than for a scratch single. To that extent they are inaccurate and inconclusive. However, information on these important departments of batting can be obtained elsewhere in the records.
>
> For example, it appears that the American League hitters made 2,010 two-base hits. National Leaguers made 1912. This is a margin of nearly 5 per cent. in favor of the American League. In three-baggers, however, the National League excelled by a score of 588 to 554. Furthermore, the National League showed a clean-cut superiority in home-runs. American Leaguers rapped out 441 circuit clouts; National Leaguers 538, almost 100 home-runs more than their powerful rival.

These contradictory items, suggests Mr. Lane, are best cleared up by a reference to the total bases made by each of the big leagues. The American was responsible for 16,317 total bases, the National for 17,050, a considerable margin in favor of the National League. The writer argues:

> It thus appears that during the past season the National League not only out-hit the American League by several batting points, but was also the heavier hitting circuit of the two. Surely, these figures do not disclose any superiority of American League batting. On the other hand, they plainly suggest a slight, tho obvious, advantage in favor of the National League.
>
> The examination of individual records, tho not so conclusive, has a certain interest. For example, Harry Heilmann, champion hitter of the American League, hung up an average of .403. Rogers



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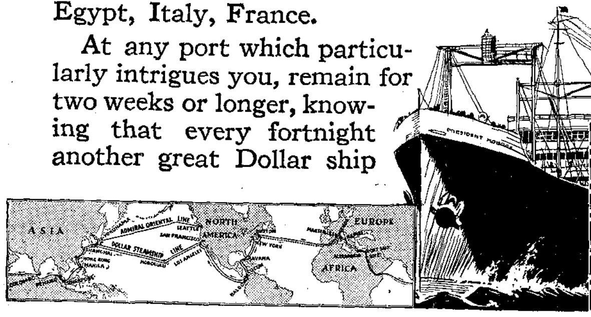

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

Hornsby, the real champion in the National circuit, batted for .384. The American League fans can console themselves with the thought that the batting champion of the major leagues wears an American uniform.

The records also disclose the fact that two American Leaguers hit over .400 while thirty-eight in all hit .300 or better.

Two National Leaguers also hit over .400, but they didn't take part in games enough to entitle them to the championship. No fewer than forty-five National League batters hit for .300 or better. Hence it appears that .300 hitters were somewhat more common in the National than the American League last year.

The batting averages of individual clubs are illuminating, tho inconclusive, so far as evidence is concerned. Cleveland led both circuits with the remarkable batting average of .301. The Giants swung the heaviest bats for the National League with an average of .295. But the National League clubs, the they failed to rise to such heights as individual American League clubs, also failed to slump so far in the records. For the weakest-hitting National League club hung up an average of .273, while the Red Sox, the weak sisters in American-League batting, hit for only .261. These figures, taken in the aggregate, clearly show that batting in the two big leagues was as nearly on a par as any one could reasonably expect. But they also show that the National League did maintain a slight superiority at bat.

"How did the two big leagues," asks Mr. Lane, "compare in the second division of offensive strength, namely, base-running?" He comments:

Base-running disclosed its presence mainly in two columns of the official records, base-stealing and runs scored. Of these, "runs scored" is much more important.

Last year American-League ball players stole 471 bases. National Leaguers stole 824. This is a considerable margin in favor of the National League.

The figures also disclose the fact that American Leaguers scored 5,887 runs, National Leaguers, 5,987. This is a difference of just 100 runs in favor of the National League. There is not much nourishment in either of these figures for American League partizans.

The work of individual stars is interesting. Eddie Collins, the veteran but still brilliant base stealer of the American League, led all competitors on the paths with 49 clean steals. Max Carey, greatest of all base stealers, led the National with 51. The American League showed just four players who stole 20 or more bases, a melancholy evidence of the decline of the stolen base. The National League showed seven names in this class, an obvious improvement, tho far from what it should be.

The White Sox led all other clubs in stolen bases with 191. Oddly enough the Cubs ranked second with 181. The Boston Braves have the unenviable distinction of stealing the fewest bases, 57 in all.

That superman, Babe Ruth, scored more runs than any other Major League player, 151. Ross Young of the Giants, led the National League with 121.

Cleveland scored more runs than any

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other big league club, 888. The Giants led the National League with 854. The Red Sox scored the fewest runs of any major league club, 584.

A careful examination of the figures shows that the National League in offensive strength was slightly superior to the American last season, both in batting and base-running.

The pitching in both big leagues last season, says the writer, was of inferior quality based upon earned-run efficiency. He continues:

Perhaps it is not entirely just to blame the pitchers for this condition of affairs. Unquestionably a heavy burden has been laid upon their shoulders by the great change which has taken place in baseball during the past few seasons. The stern censorship of freak deliveries, the frequent substitution of new balls, the lively nature of the ball, combined with the slugging frenzy which has taken possession of batting, have all conspired to weaken the once impregnable position of the pitcher. As a result, scoring has been much more frequent, and, of course, tight games relatively less numerous.

In the American League, for example, only two pitchers were able to hold the opposition to an average of less than three earned runs per game. And one of these pitchers was decidedly second string, as he worked in only forty-five innings. Many pitchers allowed four runs per game, while there were several, including our old friend, Carl Mays of the Yankees, who allowed more than six runs per game. Such failure to hold the hitters in check would have been almost unknown ten years ago.

The National League showed rather a tighter defense. There were four National Leaguers who held the opposition to fewer than three earned runs per game, while one, the famous Adolfo Luque of Cincinnati, allowed fewer than two runs per game. This record will balance the somewhat remarkable showing of Wilbert Hubbell of the Phillies, who allowed something more than eight runs per game.

According to all reasonable estimates, we shall have to give credit to the National League for producing the best pitcher of the year in the person of Luque. Not only did the Cuban hurler hang up the best record, according to earned-run averages, with a mark of 1.93 to his credit, he also had the highest winning average among regulars as he won .771 of his games. He led both according to the old system of computing pitching records, as well as the new system. Furthermore, since he pitched in 41 games, pitched 28 complete games and worked 322 innings, his record rests upon a solid basis.

George Uhle was generally considered the best pitcher in the American League. He did the most work, pitching 358 innings and worked in 54 games, 29 of which were complete games. But he allowed 3.77 earned runs per game. This would once have been a sign of weakness. Last year it was moderately effective, and coupled with the tremendous scoring strength of the Cleveland Club, made Uhle a winning pitcher in every sense of the word.

It is rather difficult to reduce the complicated statistics in either major league to a simple summary. For one thing, both leagues divided pitchers into three groups. The first group comprised regulars, the second, in general, pitchers who worked in fewer than ten complete games, but still appeared fairly often on the slab, and

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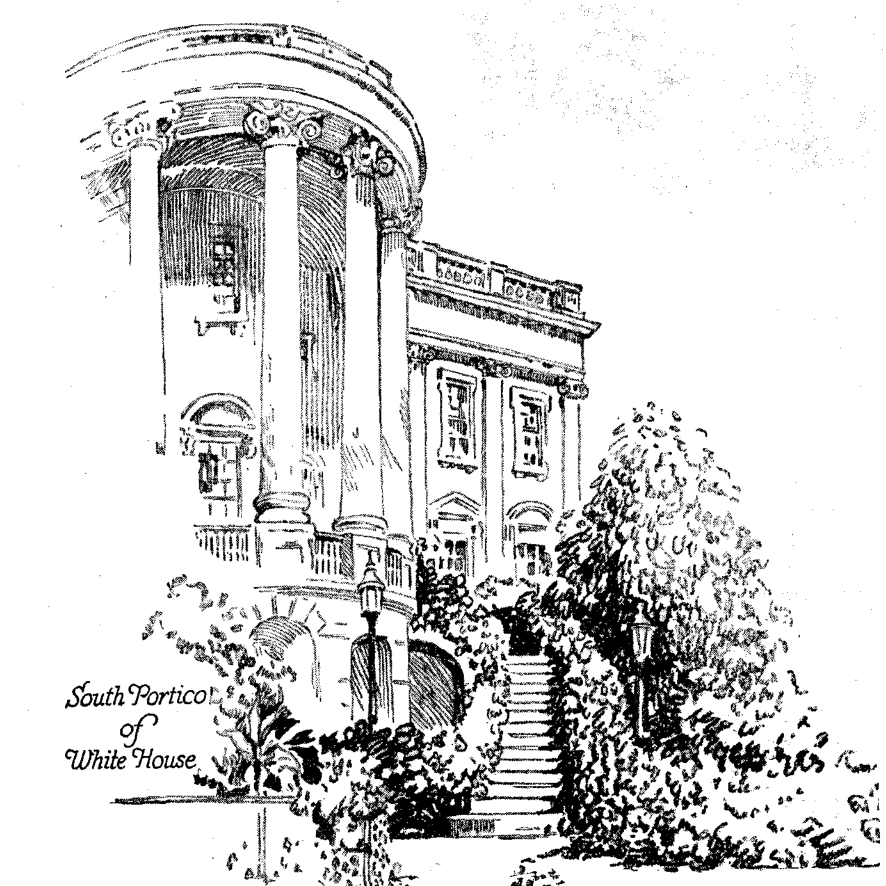

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

third, pitchers whose work was largely experimental.

In the National League there were six pitchers who worked in at least 300 innings. In the American League there were three such pitchers. In the National League no pitcher took part in 50 contests. The American League showed no fewer than five hurlers who worked in a half century of games. Two of these, however, were not regulars. For example, Bert Cole, of the Tigers, took part in 50 games, but worked in only 163 innings. In other words, he worked but little more than three innings per game on an average. Strike-out honors go to the National League, in the person of Dazzy Vance, who led both circuits with 197 strike-outs. Walter Johnson, the oldest veteran in the American League, nevertheless still continued to lead in strike-outs with 126 to his credit. His showing, however, was beaten not only by Vance but also by Luque, who struck out 151 batters.

Two American League hurlers, Ehmke and Jones, entered the Hall of Fame by pitching no-hit games. Not a solitary National Leaguer was able to present an unbroken series of goose eggs in the hit column throughout a nine inning contest, altho several held the opposition to a single bingle.

The New York Yankees, the present World's Champions, were universally conceded the greatest pitching staff of any club in baseball. Elsewhere, however, there wasn't a first-class pitching staff anywhere on the circuit. Cincinnati doubtless had the best pitching staff in the National League, tho Brooklyn, a weak club, had three stellar performers, in the persons of Grimes, Vance and Reuther.

Pitching, recalls the writer, is universally considered the most complex department of baseball, the most difficult to analyze correctly. He points out that:

> It is impossible to sum up the pitching of an entire League in a single row of figures. For several seasons, pitching in the National League has been held somewhat superior to that in the American circuit. Last year it was perhaps fair to both Leagues to call pitching a toss-up. Certainly, there was no pronounced superiority on the hurling slab in favor of either League.
>
> The complicated fielding statistics, which differ materially at every position, can only be exprest in totals. American League fielders were responsible last season for 33,024 put-outs and 15,587 assists. They were also credited with 1,600 errors. The National League fielder slightly exceeded these totals on every count with 33,167 put-outs, 15,879 assists, and 1,737 errors. Simple long division discloses the fact that the American League fielders hung up a grand average of approximately .968. National League fielders are credited with an average of .966.
>
> These figures, brief but expressive, show quite clearly that the American League led the National in fielding by approximately two points.
>
> Our investigation of the year's statistics shows that the National and American Leagues were virtually tied in pitching strength, while the American League excelled the National by a slight margin in fielding skill. Hence it appears that on the defense the American League had a shade the best of the argument.
>
> Briefly stated, the records show that the

National League led last season both at bat and on the bases for a slight, tho apparent, advantage in all-round offensive power. The records fail to reveal any evident superiority one way or another in pitching, but they do show that the American League put up a shade better defense in the field.

Surely, there is no evidence in all this to prove that the American League outranked its ancient rival. On the contrary, we would be led to infer that the National League had a shade the best of the figures. We are inclined to believe that this was actually the case.

A careful analysis of the World's Series itself would not necessarily change this conclusion. True, the Yankees beat the Giants by four games to two, but the Yankees greatly outclassed all other American League clubs. The Giants had a close fight on their hands most of the year. In other words, the American League presented a very strong champion which greatly outclassed the field. The National League presented a champion which did not noticeably excel, at least two other clubs, in all-round strength.

It is reasonable to conclude that the good work of a champion club, much stronger than the balance of the League, is no particular criterion of the League's strength as a whole.

The Yankees defeated the Giants. Of that there can be no question. Beyond this simple fact we can not read into the admitted victory any superiority of the American League over the National. On the contrary, the official figures for the entire season show conclusively that the National League, in the combined departments of offense and defense, was at least as strong as the American.

SWORDFISH SWORD AGAINST FISHERMAN'S LANCE

THERE was a bouncing two-masted schooner called the *Hazel M. Jackson*, and she set sail from Edgartown, on Martha's Vineyard Island, to catch a swordfish or two.

Aboard that schooner were Captain Bob Jackson, and his crew of "seven fearless, sturdy experts in this line of deep-sea fishing," and also Warren Elliot Carleton, who went along to get some swordfish thrills. To Mr. Carleton, who reports the story of his adventures in *Outer's Recreation* (Chicago), came Terrence Boudreau, wheelsman of the *Hazel M. Jackson*, and Terrence said: "Swordfishing is the most exciting of all fishing." He ought to know, comments Mr. Carleton, for Terrence, it appears, had fished for every deep-sea denizen that is marketable. Also, continues Mr. Carleton·

The *Hazel M. Jackson*, Cap'n Bob's two-masted schooner, is one of the finest of all swordfishermen. His old schooner, the *Progress*, was sunk during the war by a German submarine which raided the swordfishing fleet, and three of his men in an open dory were adrift for three days and nights before they were picked up and brought ashore. Cap'n Bob's long experience in swordfishing has taught him the most desirable features of a vessel in this work, and the substantial *Hazel* inspires even the confidence of a landlubber like me when he first steps on to her deck.

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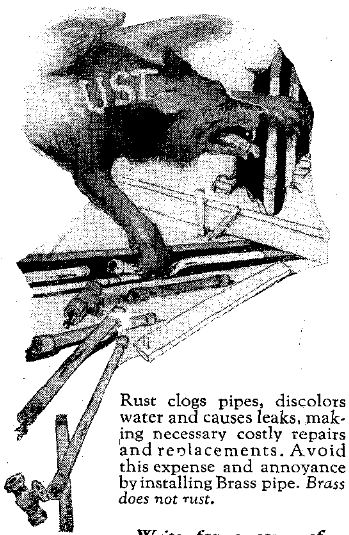

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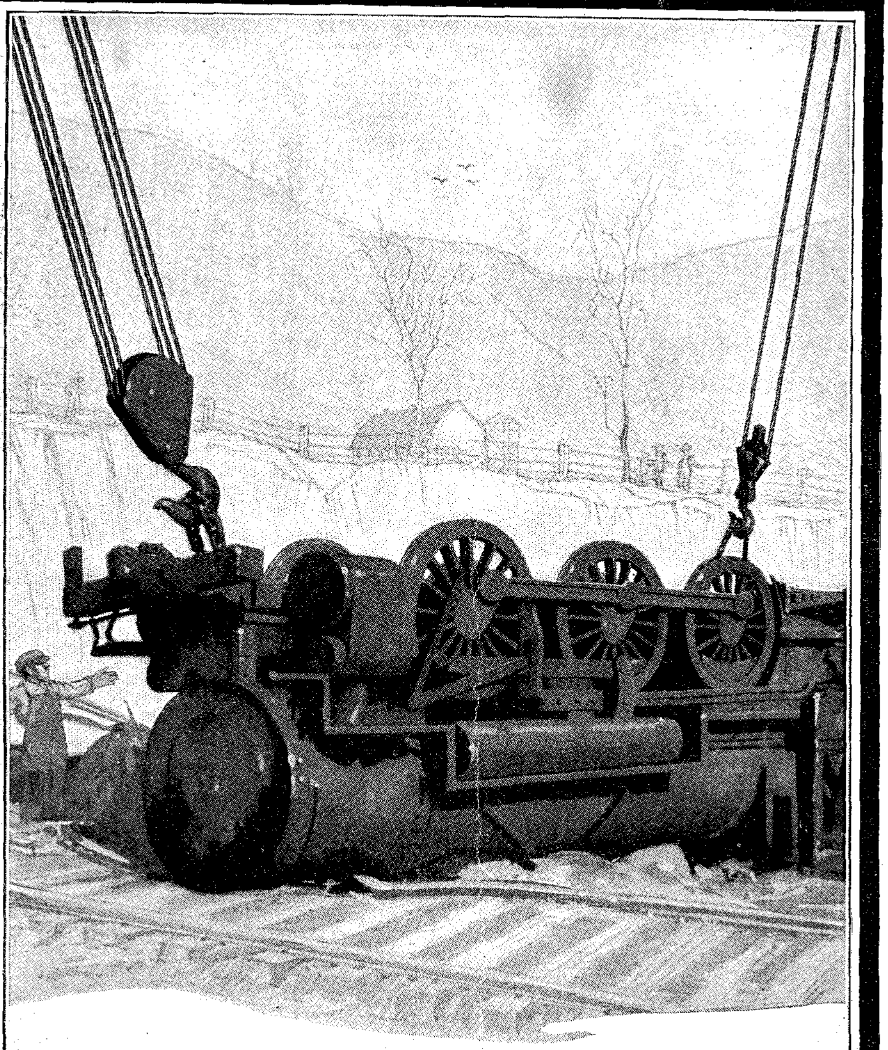

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Channel gas buoy off Nantucket that afternoon of our departure from Edgartown. There was a fair mid-June breeze. I am not ashamed to admit that I was seasick, for the antics of a fishing schooner are anything but pleasant until one gets accustomed to them. The *Hazel* swayed up and down, one end, then the other, rolling in the grip of the heavy ground swell. Then she would kick up her heels and pitch into a wave, rising to its crest, and dropping with a bump into the hollow preceding the next wave. So when the skipper shouted down the companionway for me to hurry up on deck, I was none too eager to depart from my bunk in the fo'c'sle and obey orders. But I staggered up the ladder—and my *mal de mer* vanished at what I beheld.

Several huge fins protruded from the water ahead of the schooner.

"Sharks," explained the skipper. "Not one of 'em less than thirty-five feet long. Nurse fish, we call 'em. Came from Southern waters. I'll give that big one a surprize."

He ran to the bowsprit and took his position in the pulpit. Boudreau, the wheelsman, held the course of the schooner directly toward the largest of those big fins. The skipper raised his pole, held it over the water. It descended, its tip darting squarely into the big shark's open gills. The maw of the gigantic fish was wide open under the water—a maw in which a gasoline barrel could easily be thrust without even scraping on the gleaming rows of white teeth.

At the impact of the pole, the shark's tail shot out of water, hitting our bobstay such a terrific blow that the skipper grasped the solid pulpit rim to keep his balance, and the foremast shook, nearly dislodging the men from the masthead. The cook was playing out the harpoon line that runs from the iron on the pole to a keg amidships.

"Good Lord—you've ironed him!" yelled the cook.

And sure enough—the skipper had buried the iron on the shark's gills. He had not known that the iron was on the pole, and had intended to surprize the shark by striking it with only the bare shaft. The big fellow tore ahead of the schooner, drawing out the harpoon line while the excited cook held it taut at the other end.

But fortunately the iron tore out, and "fooling with the nurse" did not delay the schooner's progress to the fishing-grounds. The next morning, as the landlubber logkeeper relates:

We were on the fishing-grounds, thirty miles southeast of Nantucket Lightship. In the distance twinkled the sails of several other vessels of the swordfishing fleet. The sun shone dazzlingly, not a cloud in the sky. Endless water surrounded us like a great circular mirror, smooth, glassy, its surface broken only by the wake of our schooner and the appearance of dark blotches, schools of small mackerel and herring.

"The swordfish ought to be here," remarked the skipper. "Water's fairly alive with bait."

"Mother Carey's chickens," the stormy petrels, tript daintily as if walking on the waves in their flight over the surface. "Hags," the sheerwaters that frequent the high seas and roost on the wildest waves of the roughest weather, hovered around the

Some Recent Road Runs

Some of these runs were made by Franklin owners in the course of regular use. Others, by Franklin salesmen while demonstrating the car to prospective owners. In only five cases did the driver start out with the purpose of setting a record. All were made with stock cars.

200 Miles in 4 Hours 22 Minutes. Averaging 45.78 miles per hour. E. A. Witte of Camden, N. J.

432 Miles in 10 Hours 30 Minutes. Louisville to Cincinnati to Indianapolis to Louisville. Averaging 41.14 miles per hour. E. G. Coffey of Louisville, Ky.

501 Miles in 10 Hours 48 Minutes. Averaging 46.38 miles per hour. Ora Zimmer of Champaign, Ill.

773 Miles in One Day. Over Illinois roads, starting from Champaign. Two prospective buyers who had never before driven a Franklin alternated as drivers.

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683 Miles in One Day 20½ hours, actual running time. E. C. Hunt, Jr. of Flushing, N. Y.

3518 Miles in Seven Days. Averaging over 500 miles per day. E. L. H. Stevens of Flushing, N. Y.

10,265 Miles in 24 Days. Averaging over 429 miles per day. Ora Zimmer of Champaign, Ill.

778 Miles in One Day. Over California and Oregon roads. Rupert Larson of Los Angeles, Calif.

402 Miles in 10 Hours 12 Minutes. Syracuse to Ottawa, Can., and return. Charles Huddleston of Syracuse, N. Y.

331 Miles in 7 Hours 33 Minutes. Detroit to Grand Rapids and return. Averaging 43.84 miles per hour. C. B. Messmore of Detroit, Mich.

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

schools of small fish. Fins of sharks rose lazily here and there. It was one of those dreamy, blissful mornings at sea—the peace that only the sailor knows, when the gods of wave and wind slumber.

"There's one! Starb'ard! Hard-a-starb'ard!"

"Hard-a-starb'ard!" loudly repeats the wheelsman, throwing his whole weight on the spokes of the wheel, clamping the rudder over to the right as far as it will go, while the schooner sheers sharply in the same direction. Boudreau's profile is that of a fisherman of old Brittany, severe, determined, as he moves nimbly at the helm.

Down the jibstay slides the skipper, for he is the "striker" or harpooner. He takes his place in the "pulpit," near the tip of the long bowsprit, lifts the harpoon pole and holds it over the right side of the bowsprit.

"Stead-y!" shouts the mastheader. "Steady!" repeats the wheelsman, giving the helm a sharp twist to port. Straight ahead plows the schooner. The wheelsman pulls a cord that slows down the engine.

The swordfish is "finning," showing his curved dorsal fin plainly above the surface. He has eaten his fill of herring and mackerel, and half asleep he basks contentedly in the warm sunshine. Closer approaches the schooner, the big swordfish unaware of the impending danger.

Gripping the pole firmly with his left hand, the palm of his right hand closed over the end opposite the downward-pointing arrow of the lily iron, the striker stands in position to harpoon the unsuspecting swordfish. With all his strength the striker heaves the pole at the iridescent bluish back behind the arched fin. A quashy sound—that bluish back and flashing tail darting underwater in a white swirl—and under the bow of the schooner bolts the doomed fish, straight for the depths of the ocean.

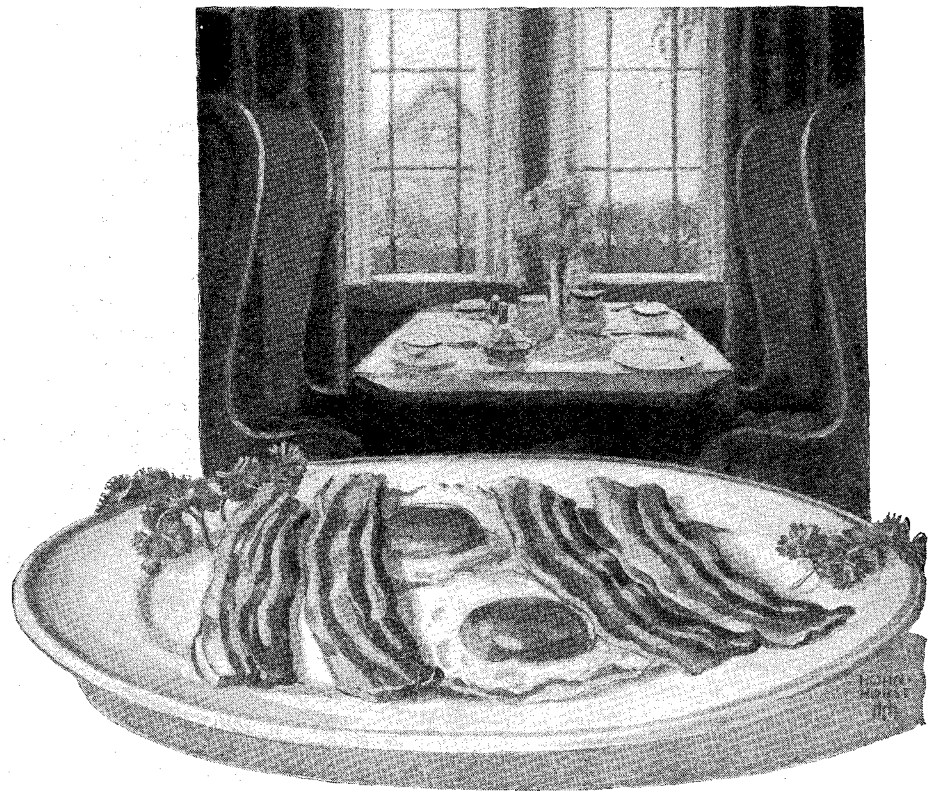
From the lily iron, now embedded in the back of the swordfish, a flexible line runs along the starboard side of the schooner to one hundred and twenty-five fathoms of the same line coiled near a black keg. The cook abandons his pots and pans when that first command is sung out from the masthead, and takes his position near the coiled line and keg. The instant the striker buries the iron in the swordfish, the cook seizes the line that the fish is pulling out, holds it taut to make sure that it is "toggled," or firmly embedded in the flesh, then throws overside the last coils of its length and the keg. The keg rests on the surface, marking the position of the ironed fish.

One of the crew is already coming down the ratlines from the masthead. The wheelsman has drawn up the dory dragging astern. Into the dory the man from the masthead scrambles, and rows out to the keg. The schooner leaves him there and keeps on her course in quest of more game.

The dory is equipped with twenty-five extra fathoms of rope to be attached to the harpoon line if the fish dives to a depth of more than one hundred and twenty-five fathoms while he is being landed; also a sharp lance, a gaff, a tin horn to be blown if the dory is lost in one of those sudden Georges fogs, and a roller on which the fish is hauled. The man in the dory picks up the keg, inserts the roller in a hole in the stern gunwale of the dory, and hauls up the harpoon line on the roller.

Now comes the dangerous process in the landing of a swordfish. It appears that, as the writer relates:

> As long as the fish stays in deep water, resisting the tension of the line held taut in the hands of the man in the dory, the speared monster will gradually kill himself by his own struggling. But the danger signal comes when the line goes slack. Then the swordfish has usually realized that some force at the end of the line above is causing his agony. Straight toward the surface he bolts, following the line, his four-foot sword aimed at the bottom of the dory. Like a knife plunged into a layer of cheese the sword darts into the wooden planking, often jabbed through, full-length to the nose of the fish. Fishermen have been killed or seriously injured when a dory has been "punched."
>
> When the line goes slack or the fish rises easily to the knot that marks ten fathoms' length from the dory, the cautious fisherman hastily takes his end of the line to the bow of the boat, and still playing his aggressive victim over the stern roller, tries to coax the fish into deep water. Any second the sword may crash through the dory, usually following the line upward straight through the stern. In those tense seconds of waiting for the fish to "jab through," the fisherman, taking no chances, stands upon the bow thwart, raising his body as far above contact with the sword as possible.
>
> Even when a dory is punched, the swordfisherman does not give up his efforts to get the fish. The hitherto infuriated swordfish seems as much bewildered when he punches the dory as the man who is playing him. Above all things else the swordfish prizes his sword, for by his sword he obtains most of his food, and he is a voracious eater. I have seen a swordfish darting along the surface through a school of herring, sword flashing from side to side, killing herring left and right. Without it he would be helpless, for he has no teeth and bolts the fish he has killed whole. The swordfisherman who keeps cool under such conditions finds the swordfish easy to capture, if the punched dory is not too far demolished to float. A jab of the lance under the boat into the struggler's gills usually finishes the engagement, for the fish, still held by the harpoon line, and terrified by the prospect of disaster to his sword, does not even attempt to extricate himself, but remains inert under the dory.
>
> While the duel has been going on, the schooner has been circling that locality where other men in dories are landing ironed fish. All four dories of the schooner are often out at the same time, with several floating kegs marking the location of more harpooned fish waiting for the men in the dories to be free to haul them.
>
> Often while landing a fish the man in the dory sights another arched fin of a swordfish near by, perhaps the mate of the one he is hauling. He then raises an oar as a signal to the schooner that there is more game close at hand, and the schooner comes up immediately to iron it.
>
> The schooner never ranges far from the dories in foggy weather. Sometimes, however, the fog settles without warning. The sun may be shining and the air clear. A little haze rises from the water, thickening with amazing rapidity—and everything outside of one hundred feet is blotted out of sight.
>
> There is only one thing worse than fire at sea, and that is fog. In it lurk nearly all the dangers that seafaring men encounter. The men in the dories toot their tin horns, and the fog-horn of the schooner answers



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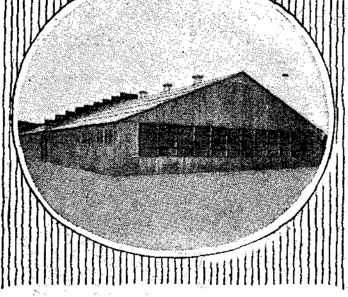

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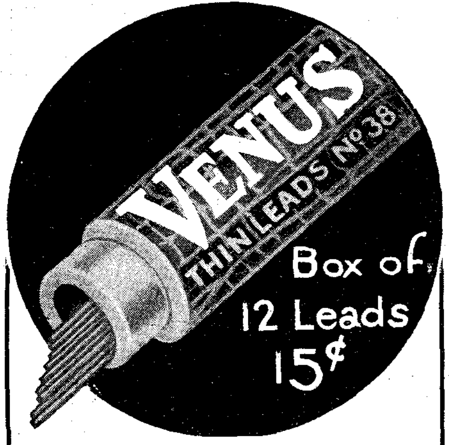

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

reassuringly while her skipper makes sure that he gets the correct bearings of his concealed dorymen before he moves his ship to pick them up. If he ranges too far away in the deceiving fog, he may never find the dories again, once their tin horns are out of his hearing.

When the schooner comes up, the man in the dory casts his painter, or tie-rope, to hands waiting for it on the larger vessel, and the dory is drawn up alongside. The cook and one or two of the crew haul the body of the conquered fish aboard on a block and tackle and drop it heavily on deck. The doryman makes his dory fast astern, ready for the next fish to be played and landed. He returns to his victim and, first of all, chops off the long sword. The amputation of fins and tail follows. All these parts he throws overside. The huge cylindrical body lies on deck with others captured during the day that are ready for the late afternoon task of "dressing down," or cleaning fish.

Catches of swordfish not infrequently run as high as fifty in one day, the catch depending on the number of fish sighted and whether or not they are "wild." Fish are often ironed under adverse conditions that are overcome only by the adroitness of the striker and the sharp eye of the mastheader. Cap'n Bob made many successful shots at timid, nervous fish that appeared to be yards out of the range of his pole. And the men on the masthead sighted fish underwater at a depth of more than two fathoms, which the striker easily ironed. The fifteen-foot pole carries a "bib line" on the end opposite the iron, by which the striker can bury the harpoon to a depth of thirty-eight feet. In fact, most of the ninety fish we captured on our three weeks' trip were ironed at varying depths underwater.

The skipper occasionally missed a fish. It surprized me that he did not miss more of them, for they were scarce and increasingly wild the nearer we approached the Lightship. We often circled about under power for whole days without sighting a single swordfish. Then we would suddenly run into a school of them, often sighting three or four at once.

Some of these fish revealed their presence by "breeching"—bolting out of the water straight into the air with a commotion like the explosion of a submerged depth-bomb. The writer explains:

> This peculiar trait of the swordfish is caused by his desperate endeavor to rid himself of the suckers that attach themselves to his tender, thin skin. Many of the swordfish we landed had two or three of these suckers clinging to their unwilling hosts. These suckers are formed like fish, a foot or more in length, white, soft and disgusting in appearance. The tops of their heads resemble nutmeg-graters, caused by the suction by which they adhere firmly to their victims. They will attack human flesh with equal voracity if they come in contact with it, and we handled them gingerly. The skin of swordfish is often spotted with large sores, where these parasites have clung and feasted on their victims' life-blood.
>
> A breeching swordfish, tortured by these suckers, does not stop to consider obstacles in his path when he bursts sword-first out of the water. The *Mildred J.*, a schooner

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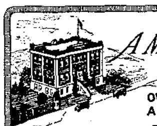

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Why Physicians Favor Lubrication

Medical science through knowledge of the intestinal tract gained by X-ray observation has found in *lubrication* a means of overcoming faulty elimination. The gentle lubricant Nujol softens the hard food waste. Thus it enables nature to secure regular, thorough elimination.

Complexion Troubles: Science now knows that poisons from intestinal sluggishness are the chief cause of personal unattractiveness. Carried by the blood they reach every body cell, the millions of cells that compose the skin, the roots of the hair and the eyes No wonder that through faulty elimination the skin becomes sallow, muddy, roughened, blotched or disfigured with pimples or other blemishes. It is not strange that the hair loses its sheen and the eyes become dull.

Nujol keeps the body free from poisons which are the principal cause of complexion troubles. Nujol is thus the most effective aid to a clear, healthy, lovely skin.

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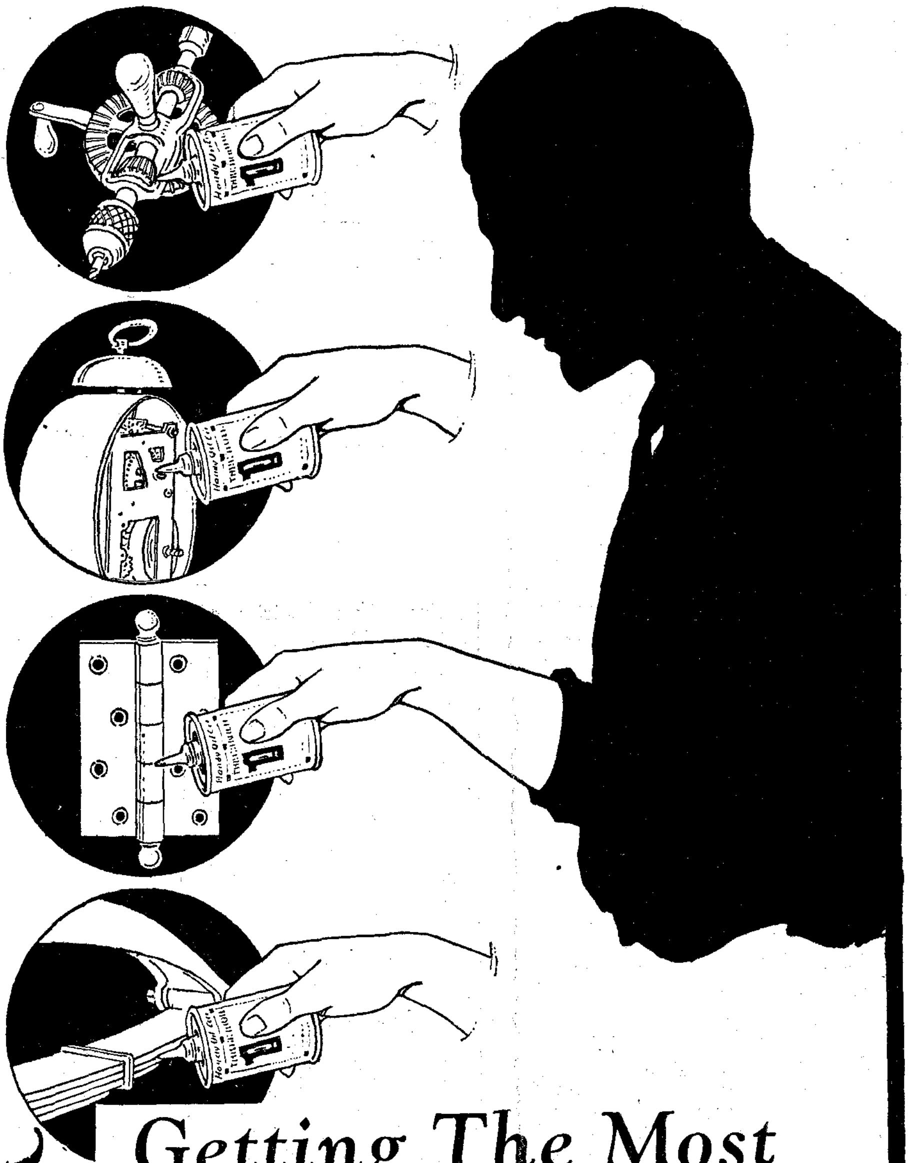

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

of Edgartown, still carries the sword of one of these breeching fish in her bottom. The sword penetrated fourteen inches of wood and the metal water-tank in the fo'c'sle. There are reliable instances of swordfish smashing through eighteen inches of oak and two inches of copper-plate. Such happenings were probably due entirely to the fish's breeching blindly to rid himself of his parasites, and were not deliberate attacks on the damaged ship.

When fish are plentiful, meals on the schooner are neglected. The cook's services are required on deck with the rest of the crew. This interrupts the regular program on the fishing-grounds of breakfast at six A. M., dinner at ten A. M., and supper at three in the afternoon. There are always platters containing ham and corned beef, bread, doughnuts and cookies in a fo'c'sle locker, from which the crew "mug up" at all hours of day and night when they are hungry.

Seldom is the schooner anchored, we are told, owing to perils that come with the thick fog which prevails off the Lightship. Instead:

She "jogs"—that is, sails with riding-sail, foresail and jumbo stay-sail, the wheel tied hard-a-port. The watch at midnight turns the wheel hard-a-starboard and ties it, so that in the morning the vessel is not far from her starting-place.

The crew always sleep with their clothes on, for sleep on a swordfisherman is hectic and nightmares are not imaginary. Why? For the same reason that you are nervous when you are automobiling—there are hogs on the road. Only the hogs off Georges are the captains of steamboats that tear through the fog on the high seas without blowing their warning whistles at least once every thirty seconds.

The night is thick with fog, which human eyes can not penetrate any more than they can the contents of a bottle of milk. On the schooner's deck the man on watch strains his ears for the sound of distant fog-horns. In the fo'c'sle the rest of the crew are all in their bunks. Lights on deck are burning, but the fog hides them like the shutter of a dark lantern.

"Oo-oo-oo-oo-oo-ooh!"

It sounds lugubriously in the distance. The man on watch listens for the repetition of that whistle. By its sound he knows the ocean liner is a big fellow; his practised ears also noted that the finish of that blast was considerably louder than the beginning. He shouts down the companionway:

"Up on deck, boys! '*Kaiser*' comin' up—fast, too! Goin' to give us a pretty close shave!"

The men roll wide awake out of their bunks, hastily draw on their rubber boots and scramble up the ladder on deck. Fog—nothing but fog—wet, chaotic, impenetrable. The man on watch has lifted the schooner's boxlike fog-horn on to the stern rail. The skipper and some of the crew stand near the binnacle, listening for the second blast of the liner's whistle so that they can determine her course by the compass, start the engine, and scurry out of her path if need be. The watch pumps a long, weird blast from the schooner's fog-horn. In the quiet that follows, all hands wait, intent, listening. . . .

A light widens out of the fog, blazing on the schooner's deck like the headlight of a

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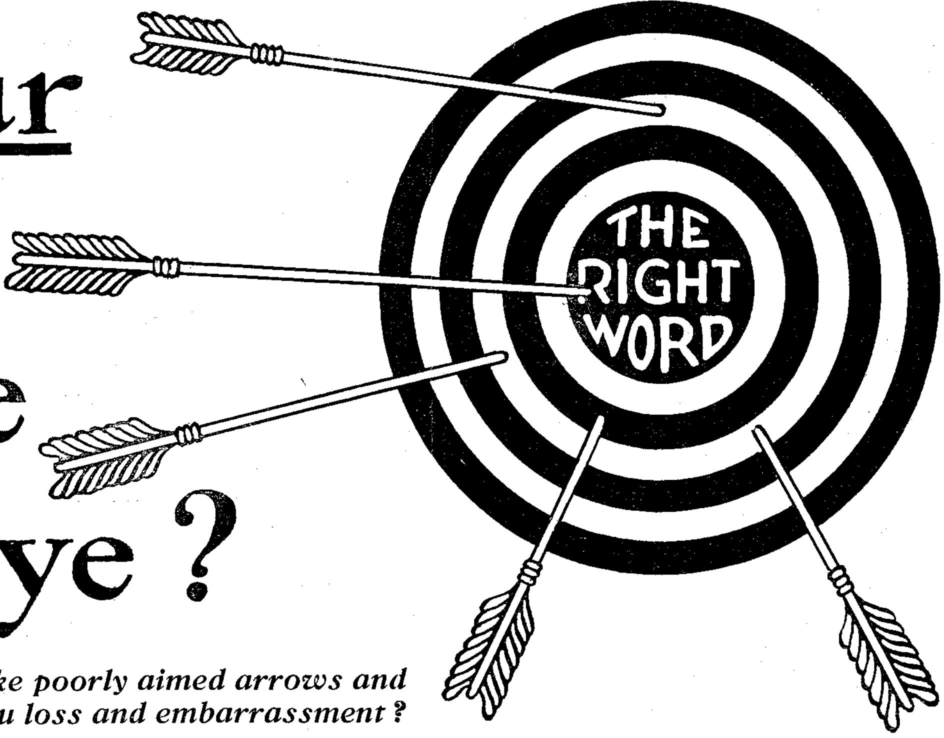
Do Your Words Hit the Bulls-eye?



Or do they miss the mark like poorly aimed arrows and fall weakly aside—causing you loss and embarrassment?

Do You "Fumble" Simple Expressions Like These?

He answered (*quick—quickly*).
Are you going with Mary and (*me—I*)?
(*Can—may*) I go with you?
(*Whom—who*) do you wish to see?
It was (*her—she*).
I (*shall—will*) call upon you to-day.
John (*learned—taught*) me to do that.
I (*did—done*) it yesterday.
When (*shall—may*) I expect the report?
Are you sure you (*was—were*) there?
The play was (*awfully—very*) good.

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Words are powerful agents of Expression. There are words that thrill and uplift; words that grip and enthrall; words that win admiration and respect; words that inspire wonderful deeds and great achievements. To be able to use the right word in the right place at the right time, frequently turns impending defeat into notable success.

Many an opportunity is lost because the power of speech is lacking. Many a friendship is shattered because of an ill-chosen word. Speech plays such a vital part in everyday life that the person without a fundamental working knowledge of English finds himself handicapped at every turn. His doom is to stand aside while his word-trained companions speed on to financial and social success. Almost any goal is possible to the man who has at his command a golden treasury of result-getting words.

Win Your Way to Wealth with Words

The Mastery of English is one of the greatest assets in the business and financial world. The word-trained young man just entering a business or profession has a wonderful advantage over others who must make their way without the added power which a command of English gives. **The big jobs** always go to men who have the ability to express themselves clearly and through the right use of words to win others to their way of thinking. No one has confidence in a man who must "grope" for words; while the quick thinking, fluent speaker wins the confidence of his hearers at once. Fortunes, literally, have been built upon words, and financial success is only one of the many rich treasures that the command of English brings.

Social Popularity is Built on Good English

In every social gathering, there is always one person who becomes the center of interest. Strange to say, it is not always the one with the finest clothes or the best looks. **Personal appearance,** of course, is an important factor in social success. But unless the charming manner is reenforced by an interesting personality, back of which there is an unfailing storehouse of interesting spoken expression, popularity is only momentary. It is so in all social contact. The person who makes the real, lasting impression is the one who reveals high ideals and great thoughts when he speaks.

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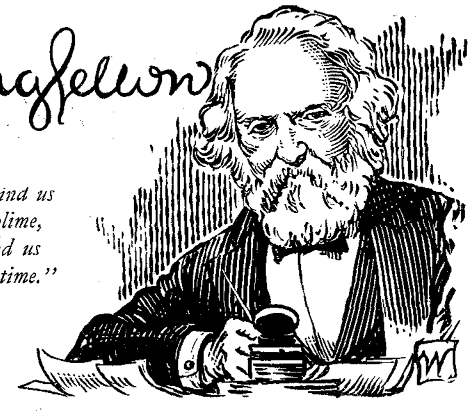
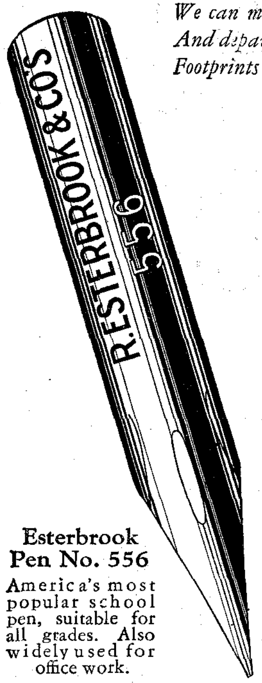


*"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."*



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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

locomotive. White water hisses around the bow of a gigantic liner approaching at a speed of twenty-four knots an hour, straight toward the fishermen!

The skipper starts the engine. The watch hastily draws up a dory from astern. Up heaves the schooner's deck in the wave from the liner's cutwater, the fishermen grabbing at stays to keep their footing. They know it is too late to escape from the irresistible suction of that huge bulk tearing down upon them. Overhead loom high, brightly illuminated decks. a great black wall ablaze with round lights from countless portholes. Steam hisses and water churns. The stern lights of the monster vanish in the fog.

"That was a close call!" grimly smiles the skipper, while he and his crew, except the man on watch, return quietly, thoughtfully to their bunks.

It happens almost every foggy night off Georges during the fishing season. The imperiled schooner, however, is not always so fortunate. Many are the schooners that have vanished forever during the fog, bits of wreckage found by their fellow fishermen telling the story of the liner that came up without whistling, the little boat ground under the crushing keel. It is an old, old story to the swordfishermen.

There are captains of other steamboats whom the fishermen admire—conscientious, considerate navigators who blow their warning whistles frequently.

"It's the only thing I dread on a trip out," remarked Cap'n Bob after we had docked in Boston to unload our fish: "Meeting one of those big fellows traveling at twenty-four knots that doesn't whistle more than once in the fog before he looms up ahead."

A SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD MERMAID WHO HOLDS TEN WORLD RECORDS

MERMAIDS once haunted the depths of the sea, but there is a modern variety, it appears, that is equally at home on shore. They have to come ashore, at least, to receive the various medals, and look over the world records which they make and break while in the water. There are a good many of these modern mermaids to-day, remarks Marjorie Dorman, writing in the Brooklyn *Eagle*—"a group of American girls who laugh at the sea in dives from dizzy heights, who pit their splendid young muscles against its currents, who go round the world and bring back swimming trophies with a casual air that astounds the rocking-chair ladies, the stay-on-shore fleet that haunts summer porches or raises lorgnettes in lobbies of hotels as the swift surging stream of life passes them by."

Miss Dorman continues, by way of introducing one mermaid in particular:

> All across the continent girls all the way from eight to, well, not eighty, but to thirty-eight, are learning how to swim. In summer, at seashore and in mountain lake, at girls' camps, at fashionable resorts and rough bungalow colonies, the girls and young women of the nation are developing brawn and making health by the sport par excellence, that of swimming. America is developing a fine race of women because of her new devotion to this aquatic sport.

Chief mermaid of the globe to-day is Gertrude Ederle, seventeen, who hopes to clean up the 1924 Olympic. America develops more girl swimmers than any nation in the world. And Gertrude set a new mark for girl swimmers recently at Honolulu when she broke the world's record by swimming two hundred meters in the open water course in two minutes forty-five and two-fifths seconds, and one hundred meters in the open water course in one minute, twelve and one-fifth seconds. She holds five national titles, ten world records, and in addition nine world records made in the sixty-foot pool, the astounding youngster.

Miss Ederle's latest breath-taking marvel in smashing records took place in Miami, Florida, where the modern young Amazon won the seventy-five yard free-style handicap in forty-six and three-fifth seconds, as against the old mark of forty-seven seconds, set by Miss Ethel Mackie of the Illinois Athletic Club last month.

In the seventy-five-yard handicap Miss Ederle made an allowance of from one to three seconds to her clubmates, Miss Adelaide Lambert and Miss Virginia Whitenack.

In this meet Miss Ederle had against her the odds of a particularly chilly day and water which generally slows up swimmers, but it apparently had little effect on this hardy mermaid.

She is to-day the greatest girl swimmer the world has ever known.

Triton blowing his wreathed horn—the small mer-children flashing their sleek wet bodies in the sun, the mermaidens drying their red-gold hair—fantasy paints a romantic backdrop for water nymphs. What manner of girl is Gertrude Ederle, when she is not cutting the water with her clean strokes? What is the backdrop of the world's greatest woman swimmer? It would be interesting to see her setting. With such fancies in mind it was fun to look for and not far to seek Gertrude.

Finding her, however, was a distinct shock. For Gertrude is the daughter of a successful butcher, who operates one of the best known pork stores on the west side. And Gertrude declares she can polish off a large steak, rare, and consume more ice-cream than any girl she knows. A strapping, wholesome, fun-loving young creature is Gertrude, with muscles of steel and a great chuckle in her throat and honest, wide-set brown eyes that would never lure a good sailorman on the rocks when there were a wife and children waiting for him on shore.

There are eight in Gertrude's family, we are told—the butcher, his kindly wife, and six children. Mother Ederle "knows how to raise a family into straight thinking, clear-eyed manhood and womanhood—and there's no nonsense permitted in that home, for all it's full of fun." The writer reports further:

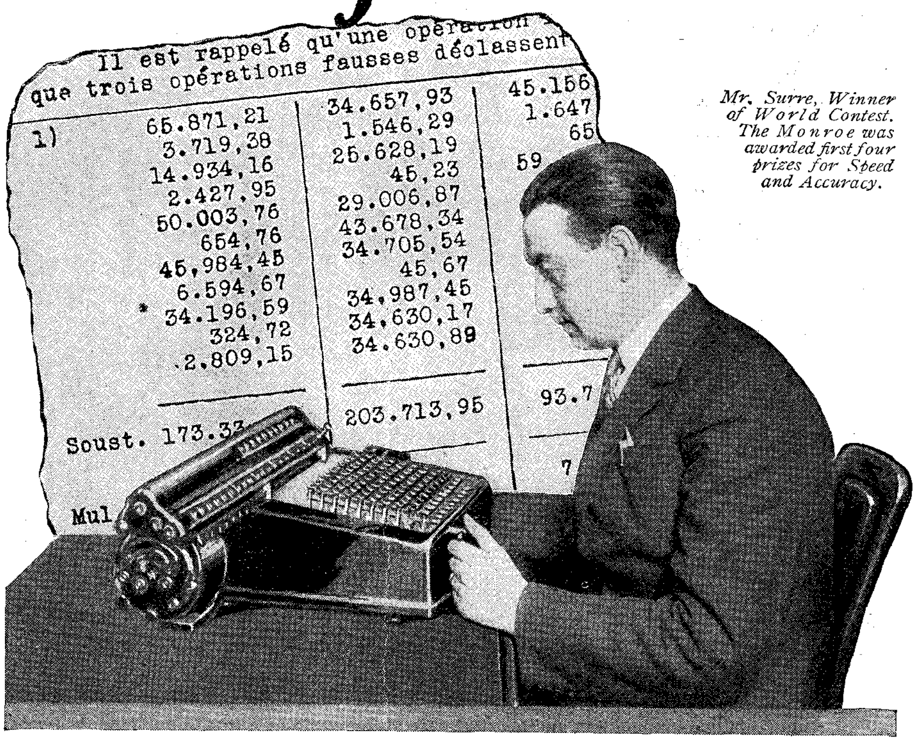
Arriving at the house in which Gertrude was born—the second floor of a large tenement house next door to the pork store is the Ederle home—the sea nymph was discovered sewing. For Gertrude makes all her own clothes—and those of her younger sisters, too.

Mother Ederle makes short shrift of modern notions of personal independence for daughters. To her a daughter is part of a family, and as such her work is cut out for her.

"Have I any more sons and daughters who are swimmers? Well, I should say not. We can't afford more than one sport in the

MONROE
REG. TRADE MARK

The High Speed Adding-Calculator



Mr. Surre, Winner of World Contest. The Monroe was awarded first four prizes for Speed and Accuracy.

High Speed Addition Enabled the Monroe to Win World Adding-Calculating Machine Contest

ADDITION comprised 76% of the items in International Adding-Calculating Machine Contest held at Paris, November 17th, 1923, and the Monroe won *first four* prizes both for Speed and Accuracy.

(*See above reproduction of portion of actual work.*)

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family. And Trudy has plenty to do besides swim—there are eight in this family and plenty of cleaning, sewing and cooking to be done. Trudy does a-plenty; she is a wonderful cook, makes her clothes, does everything a girl should do in a home."

"How do you keep in condition? Do you take any special exercises?"

Trudy gave her wholesome chuckle back in her throat.

"That's what everybody asks me, don't they, mother?"

"They do. And they don't like the answer—but it's the true one. Trudy takes no exercise but housework and swimming. We keep her busy, with five brothers and sisters to cook and sew and clean up after, not counting me and her father. There's always plenty of work to do in this home.

"The girl who wants to get the arm and shoulder muscles that will make her a good swimmer should do what Trudy does. A heavy carpet and a good broom is the best training in the world for swimming. Making up beds is another exercise that brings all the muscles into play if you put your mind to it and don't poke about it."

Trudy began to swim at eight. Papa Ederle tied a rope about her chubby middle and hurled her in. A stout-hearted man, and the father of stout-hearted children, he knew Trudy for a chip off the old block. "It was swim or go down," chuckled Trudy. "He let the rope out good and plenty and I knew it was the bottom for mine all right. He'd pull me in when he got ready, but I'd crawl around on the bottom for a while first. I swam."

"Look at her cups," says Mother Ederle—and truly they are a grand sight to behold, standing one after another along the mantel-shelf in the living-room. But for all their bright gleam of polished silver, there is a brighter gleam in the eye of Mother Ederle—the light that is found nowhere else in the world than in the eye of a mother looking on her own creative work and finding it, praise God, good and four-square, builded to withstand the assaults of life.

"Go get your medals, Trudy," and as Trudy goes:

"How have you kept her as she is—so unaffected, so wholesome, so almost old-fashioned in a world of new-fashioned girls, who have never known the pull of a broom in their hands against a heavy carpet?" asks the reporter.

Mother Ederle shut her mouth. And one knew then where Trudy got her grit, her determination.

"I keep her down," said Mother Ederle softly. "I don't let her get above herself. It is the only way."

Trudy has eighty medals. She gives them away as casually as another girl might give a kiss, a flower. She chuckles deep in her splendid column-like throat and says, "You may have it—to keep." Big, splendid, deep-chested Trudy—what a wife and mother she will make when she sings her siren song to the one man in the world she will ever sing it for.

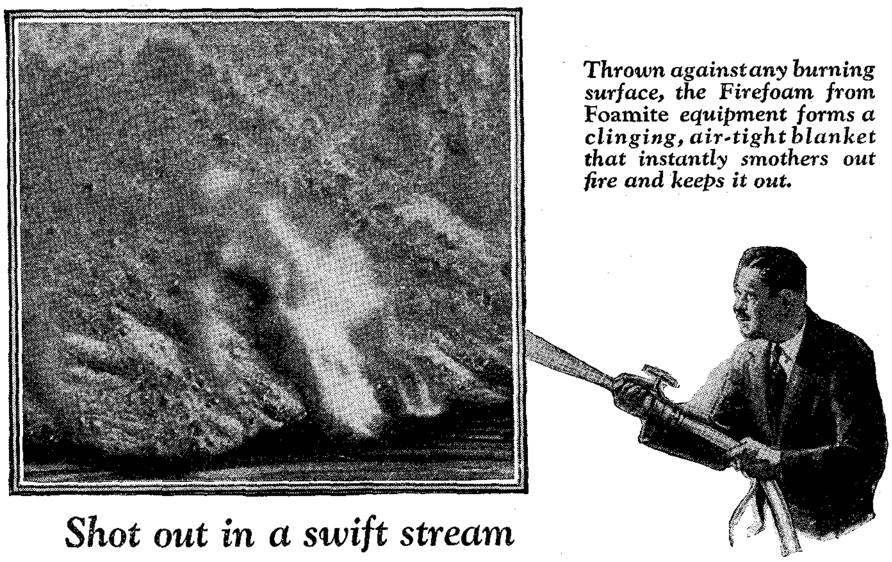
Flower of the west side, product of cities, raised on beef and pork and plenty of hard work, her brown eyes are not the eyes of the mermaids of old. But she has one hint of diablerie that is in odd and alluring contrast to the rest of her—in her chin is a deep cleft, too deep to be called a dimple, an indentation so feminine, so sweet, that it makes her all woman despite those iron shoulder-muscles that swell beneath her blouse.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

RACIAL BLOOD-PRESSURES

ORIENTALS were declared, in an article quoted recently in these columns, to have a lower blood-pressure than Europeans. Arthur Hunter, chief actuary of the New York Life Insurance Co., after examining all the available data, concludes that this is not a matter of race but of living conditions, since when Chinese or Japanese come to this country to live, their blood-pressure rises until it is approximately equal to that of native Americans. There is no doubt, however, he thinks, that lower blood-pressure favors longer life, and he believes that it may be brought about by a better adjusted diet and especially by temperance in the use of animal food. In an address delivered by Mr. Hunter before the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, and sent out as a press bulletin by the association, he presents the following conclusions after a presentation and discussion of the figures:

> The blood-pressure among Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, and Filipinos living in their native country is distinctly lower than among Americans in the United States.
>
> The blood-pressure of Chinese, Japanese, and Armenians resident in the United States does not differ by more than 2 mm. from the blood-pressure of Americans.
>
> The blood-pressure of residents of Australia and of negroes in the United States is higher than among Americans in the United States.
>
> The blood-pressure among Chinese and Japanese in their native country is lower than among the same races when resident in the United States.
>
> The blood-pressure among officers of the United States Army in the Philippines is lower than among Americans in the United States.
>
> The war-time restrictions in diet resulted in a decrease in blood-pressure.
>
> The blood-pressure among non-meat eaters in the United States is lower than among Americans as a whole.
>
> As the result of my investigations I have come to the conclusion that blood-pressure is not affected by race, but is the same throughout the world *under like conditions.* In my judgment it is principally affected by the kind of diet and the quantity of the food. In addition, simplicity of living and freedom from strain have undoubtedly an effect. The sex and build have a minor influence. Unfortunately, it is not possible at present to assign weight to the several conditions which affect blood-pressure.
>
> The practical question arises: Would a reduction in the blood-pressure be of advantage to Americans, and could it be obtained through a change in their diet? As already stated, the mortality among persons with a blood-pressure slightly below the average in the United States is believed to be better than among persons with an average blood-pressure. It should not be assumed, however, that the low blood-pressure among Orientals has resulted in a lower mortality than among Occidentals. As a matter of fact, the mortality among Chinese, Japanese, East Indians, and Filipinos is much higher than among Americans in the United States. This is due



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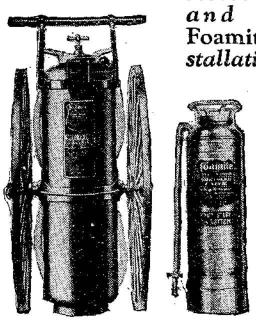

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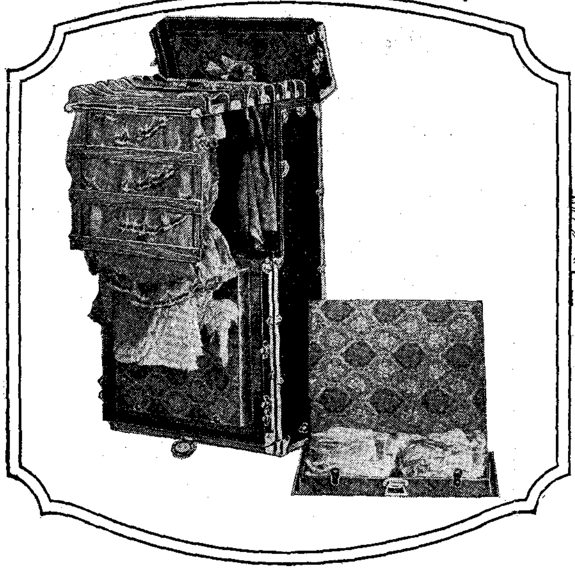

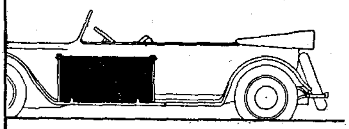

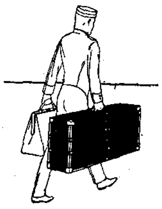

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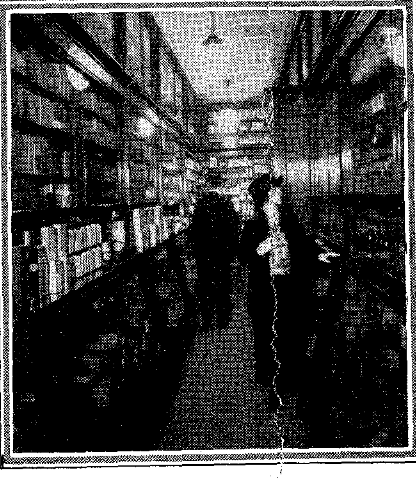
McLEAN GOOD STORE FIXTURES



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McLEAN GOOD STORE FIXTURES

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CUSTOMERS usually come in to buy unprofitable staples—but their eyes go shopping for more interesting goods! McLean displays create desires for other merchandise, building up larger average sales per customer at the same overhead cost.

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to a variety of causes not in any way connected with blood-pressure—such as sanitary conditions, the quality of medical attention and the adequacy or inadequacy of diet. While there is little doubt that a reduction in blood-pressure of Americans in the United States would result in greater longevity, a question might arise as to the effect on the quality and quantity of their work. Among brainworkers and those in sedentary occupation there would be, in my judgment, as great efficiency. Among manual laborers there does not appear to be any satisfactory proof that a low protein diet decreases physical endurance. Taking the population of the United States as a whole, I believe that a better adjusted diet, with less animal food, would result in a lower blood-pressure and in greater longevity with an equal ability to carry on their occupations.

SHALL THE ENGINEER VETO TRAIN CONTROL?

SHALL the automatic train-control devices to be installed by the railroads on order of the Interstate Commerce Commission be so constructed that the engineer may proceed at will, after the device has stopt him? Would or would not such a veto power, bestowed on the engineer, be equivalent to a nullification of the entire system, making its installation a fatuous waste of money? The order of the Commission would have to be modified to admit of such a change. Railroad men seem to be divided regarding its desirability, but *The Railway Review* (Chicago) comes out against it editorially and calls our attention to the circumstances of the recent Forsyth collision, which it says would have happened just as it did, if the road had been equipped with an automatic control controllable in its turn by the engineer's action. Says the writer, speaking of the collision in question:

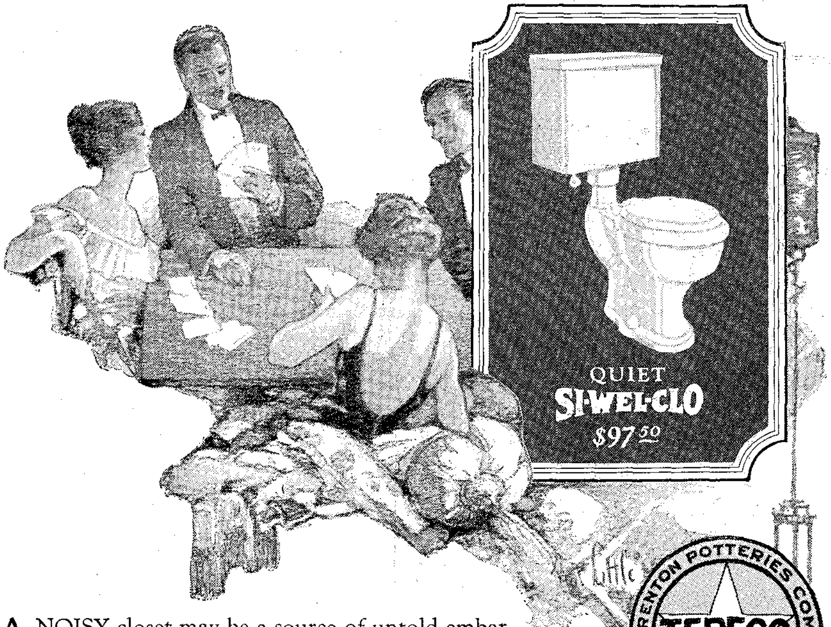
> Here was a clear case of an engineman of long experience continuing to run at nearly full speed after being fully aware that he had passed a signal that was displaying caution, and overrunning the next signal in stop position at such speed that he was unable to avoid collision with a standing train that had proceeded a goodly distance into the block. The weather condition was such that he could not expect to, and did not, see the home signal indication until he was very close to it. The only reasonable explanation of his behavior is that he presumed upon finding this signal at clear, and he must have been aware that in such a presumption he was taking chances.
>
> There is another lesson to be had from the manner in which this engineman failed that should be pointed out here, and that is in regard to the question of arranging an automatic-stop device so that an engineman, "if on the alert," may forestall the application of the brakes and proceed. The specifications of the Interstate Commerce Commission do not permit such an arrangement, but there are advocates of it, who give as a reason that if the engineman were to bring his train under control

and find the next signal at clear the delay caused by the otherwise enforced stopping of the train would be avoided; and in some situations it might avoid stopping a heavy train on a grade. In view of the mental attitude toward duty of the faulty engineman in this case is it not probable that had he been operating under automatic-stop control, without speed control, with a nullifying or forestalling arrangement available, he would have used it, assuming that by reducing speed a little the preceding train would get out of his way and the signal ahead clear up?

MONEY LESS TAINTED THAN SUPPOSED

CURRENCY as a carrier of disease is apparently not in as bad odor as formerly, if we may judge from an editorial on the subject in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago): In the earlier days of the campaign against harmful germs, we are told, much attention was directed to objects that might carry them. Infectious material on objects may undoubtedly be transmitted to a well person. They are now held to be less dangerous, and of late the human carrier has attained far greater prominence than is accorded to inanimate objects. The editorial writer proceeds:

> At the end of the last century, when the cry of "dangerous dirts" was still loudly uttered, dirty money came in for its share of condemnation. The warnings of "clean money Morrison," that dangerous disease may lurk in our paper money, were widely quoted in the public press. Bacteriologic investigations, however, failed to produce evidence of any abundant distribution of microorganisms on even the dirtiest of paper currency. Somehow there seemed to be something in the composition of the printed bill that acted unfavorably to bacterial life. Perhaps this explains why bank tellers and others who spend many of their waking hours in contact with soiled money are not thereby consigned to sickness and an early grave.
>
> The flood of paper money that has inundated central Europe has directed attention anew to this much used medium of exchange as a carrier of disease. Investigations by Kiefer in Bonn indicate that "hard use" is no index of the degree of bacterial contamination of paper bills. Mark notes in ordinary commerce may carry widely varying numbers of viable germs, tho the total number is not strikingly large; indeed, it is usually far smaller than that found in a teaspoonful of market milk of good quality. A variety of pathogenic organisms on German paper money was found to be preserved for long periods in many instances. This contrast with earlier findings on our own currency may be due to the cheaper modes of manufacture and a lowered bactericidal property for reasons that demand further study. The reported inherent germ-destroying qualities of our paper currency, whether due to the inks used or to some other component of the bills, ought to be determined. In any event, metallic money is far less contaminated. The smaller surfaces of coins are less exposed to dust particles; but the foremost reason for their freedom from living microorganisms lies in the germicidal action of the metals, a property long known to biologists.



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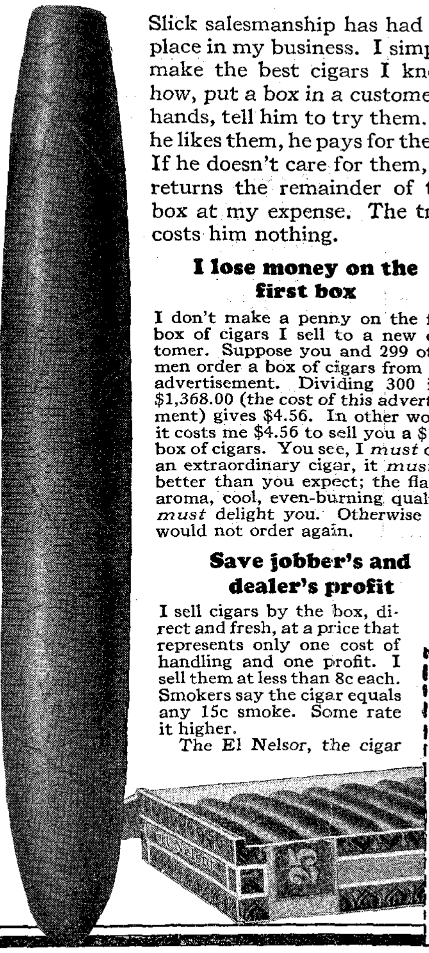

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I sell cigars by the box, direct and fresh, at a price that represents only one cost of handling and one profit. I sell them at less than 8c each. Smokers say the cigar equals any 15c smoke. Some rate it higher.

The El Nelsor, the cigar illustrated, is a 4¾-inch cigar. The long Havana filler gives richness and full flavor. The genuine Sumatra leaf wrapper assures even burning and long white ash. Hand-made by skilled adults in clean surroundings.

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This is the first offer in the Literary Digest of our Introductory Box of 25 cigars for only $1.98. We have heretofore offered only boxes of 50. So this is a special inducement—a sort of friend-maker.

Don't send a penny

If you'll sign and mail the coupon now, I'll see that you get a box of 25 freshly-made, full-flavored El Nelsors, size and shape as in the illustration, postage prepaid. If after smoking five the box doesn't seem worth $1.98, return the twenty unsmoked cigars within five days—no obligation.

In ordering please use your business letterhead or the coupon, filling in the line marked "Reference." Or, if you don't wish to bother giving a reference, just drop us a postcard and you can pay the postman $1.98 when the cigars are delivered. We pay the postage.

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PACKER'S TAR SOAP

INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

WORLD-WIDE TELEPHONE ORGANIZATION UNDER WAY

IMPORTANT American financial interests have undertaken to consolidate the telephone systems of the world, much as the telephone systems of our own country are unified, says the New York *World* Washington correspondent, who adds that the information is "official." "Considerable progress already has been made in negotiations for companies in the Western Hemisphere, and overtures also have been made in Italy, France, Spain, Belgium, Germany, and several other countries." It is understood that—

> The moving spirit in this enterprise is the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, which is associated with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Through these two groups control of telephone communication in the greater part of Canada, United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, Uruguay, and part of Argentina and Chile, already is an actuality, while negotiations are under way for the purchase of other companies in Argentina and Chile, and for the acquisition of the systems of Mexico and other Central and South American countries.
>
> Those behind the movement are understood to be encouraged by the prospect of doing business in Italy and Spain, where the recent policies seem to tend away from government control and toward private ownership and operation. This is especially true in Italy, where Premier Mussolini apparently has adopted an absolute policy of divorcing the Government from business enterprises.

Difficulties are said to have been encountered in France and Belgium through the desire of the governments of those countries to continue government operation of telegraph and telephone service. However, the French Government's agreement to sell its West Indian system to the All America Cables is considered a hopeful sign. It is thought that there will be little difficulty in securing control of the German countries as soon as something like normal conditions are restored in the Reich. According to the writer in *The World:*

> The ultimate ambition of the group is to achieve transoceanic telephone communication through the means of high-speed cables, and the further development of telephonic apparatus. Once transatlantic-telephone communication is accomplished, it is pointed out, there would be practical unification of the telephone systems of the world with standardization of methods and apparatus calculated greatly to increase economy and efficiency of operation.
>
> Even without transatlantic communication, it is asserted the unification and standardization of materials and methods on the two continents would unquestionably result in great improvement of operation and service. The success of the telephone cable between the United States and Cuba has greatly increased the hopes of the promoters of the idea of transatlantic communication.

THE WAR'S EFFECT ON OUR SCALE OF LIVING

FOR the American people as a whole, declares a New York mining engineer and economist, Dr. W. R. Ingalls, the scale of living is lower than before the war. As quoted in the New York *Commercial*, Dr. Ingalls believes the immediate outlook is good for businesses having to do with things needed for direct use, but that it is not so good for things that the upbuilding of mines, railways, factories, etc., require. The point is, it seems, that war has everywhere brought about an unbalancing. While war's destructive effect really underlies everything, nevertheless, we are told by this authority:

> In Europe and America alike there developed a mental unbalance in the thoughts of men that in some way the war had produced conditions whereby men could enjoy an improved scale of living without being constrained to work so hard as formerly. There developed other conditions which have put serious obstacles in the way of the international division of labor. These adverse developments may be characterized as the international unbalance.
>
> In the United States a fundamental consequence of the war was the upsetting of the old economic equilibrium in our domestic system. This produced what I call the primary unbalance: between property and management on the one hand and labor on the other; and the secondary unbalance among classes of labor, whereby some of them have benefited greatly while others have suffered acutely. The tertiary and quaternary unbalances are among the divisions and groups of classes of labor.
>
> The economic discomfort of the farmers is ascribable in part to the international unbalance and in part to the domestic primary unbalance, the farmers being owners of property who have suffered at the hands of town labor. Similarly is the unhappy position of the white-collar classes of labor attributable to the secondary unbalance among workers themselves. In a general way, the result has been a diversion of activity from the production of capital goods to the production of consumers' goods.
>
> That is why our transportation facilities are not being increased commensurately with the increase in population; and why we are suffering from a shortage of houses. In other words, we are making merry and creating the appearance of great activity at the expense of capital savings, wherefore I deduce that we are not as a people enjoying prosperity, but rather something different and illusory.
>
> I do not think that the American people as a whole are enjoying so good a scale of living as pre-war, altho some classes have improved their status as a consequence of the unbalancing. A fundamental reason for this opinion is that we are not producing enough, which is ascribable in part to the increased diversion of labor to service and in part to the slackening in hours and efficiency per hour by those who are working as direct producers.

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

February 20.—The license to Countess Carnarvon, under which Howard Carter has been exploring the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen, is reported canceled by the Egyptian Government, which orders that the work be continued under its own direction.

February 21.—The second Committee of Experts examining Germany's financial condition is reported to have fixt the amount of German capital which has been sent out of the country since the war, and thus put out of reach of Germany's creditors, at $2,000,000,000.

On his electoral reform law, Premier Poincaré wins the confidence of the Senate by sixteen votes.

The Mexican Government is reported to be seeking the approval of the American State Department for an American loan of $25,000,000, in exchange for concessions in Mexico.

February 22.—Premier Mussolini and the Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister exchange ratifications of the treaty signed at Rome on January 27 under which Fiume becomes Italian territory.

General Anzaldo, a rebel leader, places himself and the forces under his command at the orders of the Mexican Federal Government and General Obregon accepts the offer, it is announced, because General Anzaldo repudiated the insurrectionary movement.

February 23.—After a day and night session, the French Chamber of Deputies adopts Premier Poincaré's financial reform bill by a majority of 136. The bill, which must go to the Senate, provides an addition to the national revenue of 4,500,000,000 francs, and a saving of 3,000,000,000, making a total improvement of 7,500,000,000 francs in the State finances.

A concert transmitted from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is picked up at Bigginhill, Surrey, England, and transmitted to London by telephone, and then retransmitted over the British Isles.

The Interallied High Commission announces that it has signed agreements with a number of industrial groups in the Rhineland, including brick, tile and cement works, under which merchandise will be delivered on reparations account.

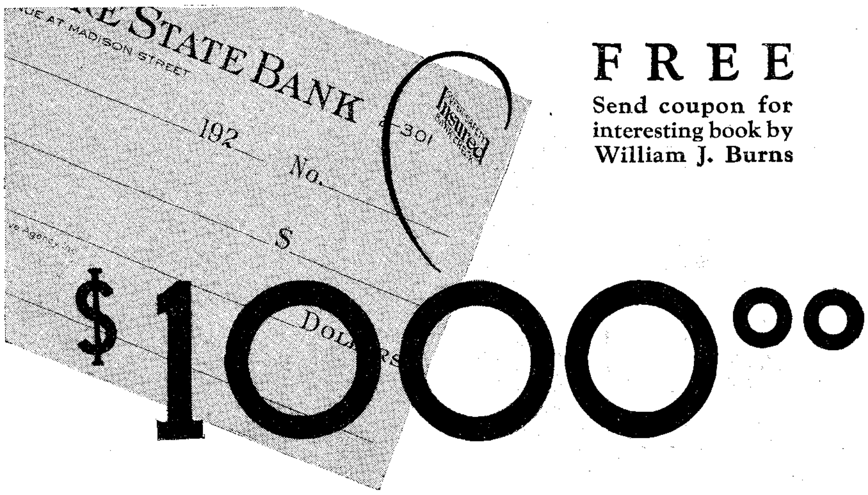
February 24.—Mexican Federal troops dislodge rebel forces from the heights known as "death curve," about nine miles from Tuxpam.

February 25.—The Greek Government under Premier Kafandarias has fallen in consequence of its refusal to accede to the demands of extremists for establishment of a republic before a plebiscite was taken, according to a dispatch from Athens.

After being idle nine days, the British dockers end their walkout by accepting an offer of one shilling a day increase immediately, and a further increase of one shilling a day on June 1.

February 26.—Austria has recognized the Soviet Government of Russia, it is announced in a dispatch from Vienna.

Lieut. Adolph Hitler, Gen. Erich Ludendorff, and eight others, are put on trial in Munich for high treason in leading the "putsch" of last November.



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CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

DOMESTIC

February 20.—Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and George Wharton Pepper are reported to have asked President Coolidge to remove Attorney-General Daugherty from office on the ground that he has lost the confidence of the country.

Senator Davis Elkins of West Virginia informs newspaper men that he had dealt in Sinclair oil stocks, but that his dealings were legitimate and in no way involved in the oil scandal.

The House of Representatives adopts by a vote of 162 to 112 an amendment to the Garner substitute for the Mellon tax-bill which would make stock dividends subject to the regular income tax-rates instead of the capital assets tax.

Senator Capper of Kansas introduces a universal draft bill which would authorize the President in time of war to stabilize the prices of services and of all commodities declared to be essential, whether such services and commodities are required by the Government or by the civilian population.

James M. Cox, former Governor of Ohio, and Democratic candidate for President in the last election, enters his name in Ohio as a candidate for the second time for the Democratic nomination for President.

Because of Senate opposition to his appointment, the nomination of George B. Christian, Secretary to President Harding, as a member of the Federal Trade Commission, is withdrawn by President Coolidge at Mr. Christian's request.

February 21.—Under an award of the German-American Mixed Claims Commission involving only part of the claims arising from the sinking of the *Lusitania*, the German Government must pay approximately $1,000,000 reparations for losses sustained by Americans through death, injury, property damage, or otherwise in that disaster.

Senator Couzens of Michigan introduces a resolution providing for an investigation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue by a select committee of five Senators, and for a report by April 1.

All officers, enlisted men and civilians connected with the Lakehurst Naval Air Station are held blameless by a Naval board of investigation for the accident to the dirigible *Shenandoah*, which broke loose from her mooring-mast on January 16 and successfully rode out a terrific gale.

President Coolidge nominates Charles B. Warren, of Detroit, to be Ambassador to Mexico.

February 22.—The House passes an amendment to the Garner substitute for the Mellon tax-bill, making the files of the income-tax returns accessible to the Ways and Means Committee of the House, the Finance Committee of the Senate, and to any special committee of either body.

A total of $56,758,513, of which $17,700,000 will be available for improvement of highways during the coming fiscal year, is carried in the annual agricultural bill reported by the House Appropriations Committee. The total is $16,082,940 less than the appropriation of a year ago.

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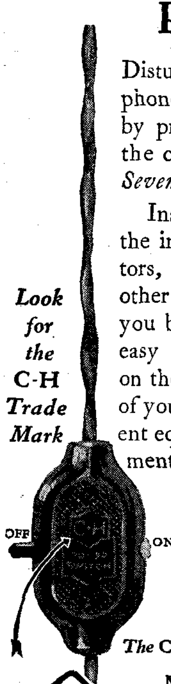
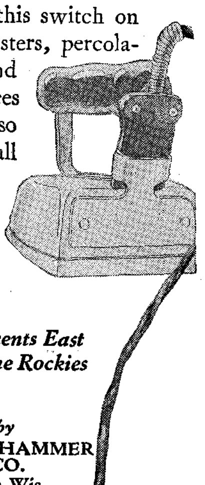


Disturbed by door bell or telephone—snap "off" the current by pressing the black button of the conveniently located C-H *Seventy Fifty* Switch.

Insist on this switch on the irons, toasters, percolators, grills and other appliances you buy. Also easy to install on the cords of your present equipment.



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STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

Keep Musterole on the bath-room shelf

Years ago the old-fashioned mustard plaster was the favorite remedy for rheumatism, lumbago, colds on the chest and sore throat.

It did the work all right, but it was sticky and messy to apply and my how it did burn and blister!

The little white jar of Musterole has taken the place of the stern old mustard plaster.

Keep this soothing ointment on your bathroom shelf and bring it out at the first cough or sniffle, at rheumatism's first warning tingle.

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BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

February 23.—President Coolidge formally approves the placing of Attorney-General Daugherty's name on the Ohio primary ballot as a Coolidge delegate-at-large. At the same time the President enters the Ohio residential preference primaries by placing his declaration with the Secretary of State.

The House of Representatives defeats by a vote of 157 to 74 the proposal of Representative Frear of Wisconsin to restore the excess-profits tax on corporations.

Senator Borah of Idaho, and Senator Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic leader, assert in the Senate that the best interests of the country demand that Attorney-General Daugherty leave the Cabinet.

Plans for the Navy's air expedition to the North Pole are pigeon-holed at a conference between Rear-Admiral Moffett, Chief of Naval Aeronautics, and Lieutenant-Commander Landsowne, commander of the dirigible *Shenandoah.* The *Shenandoah* will be used as an auxiliary on duty with a scout fleet in Atlantic waters this summer.

February 25.—Increases in the inheritance taxes, averaging about 50 per cent. more than the present rates and carrying a new maximum of 40 per cent. on estates of $10,000,000 or more, are adopted by the House of Representatives by a vote of 190 to 110.

William Phillips, of Massachusetts, under-Secretary of State, is nominated by President Coolidge as Ambassador to Belgium, succeeding Henry P. Fletcher, who was recently transferred to Rome.

Officials of Delaware County Klan No. 4, of Muncie, Indiana, announce its secession from the national organization and its plans for an organization of a new national order along similar lines, to be known as "Nobles of the Klan of the North."

Attorney-General Daugherty states in a letter to Senator Willis that before he became Attorney-General he bought some stock in the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Company.

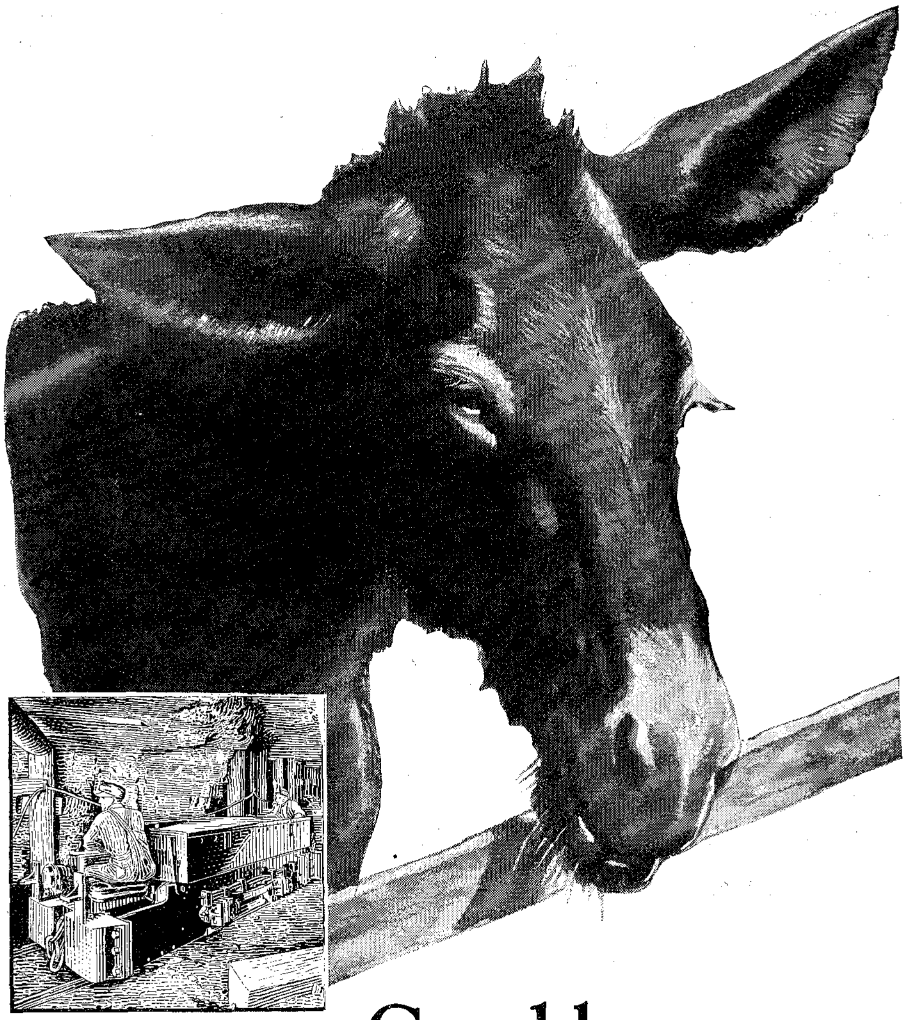
As a result of the accidental shooting of Senator Greene of Vermont by a Prohibition agent, Senator Edwards of New Jersey introduces a resolution providing for an investigation of the Prohibition unit by the Judiciary Committee.

February 26.—The Senate adopts the resolutions of Senator George W. Morris, of Nebraska, calling on the Treasury Department, the State, War, Navy, Interior and Justice Departments, and the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation for all information concerning ex-Cabinet members, ex-Senators, and ex-Congressmen, who may have appeared before the Departments as attorneys or agents for any claim against the United States within two years after they had left office, or whose firms were so represented.

The House of Representatives passes a gift-tax amendment which imposes a tax ranging from 1 per cent. on gifts worth $50,000 to 40 per cent. on gifts worth $10,000,000 or more, all under $50,000 being exempt. The cigaret tax is raised from $3 to $4 per 1,000.

A treaty of arbitration between the United States and the Netherlands is ratified by the Senate.

If They're Wide Enough.—Still, at that, the wide, open spaces about the North Pole may come in handy before long as places to park.—*Macon Telegraph.*



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In 1892 a G-E locomotive was placed in a large mine in the middle west. It is still in service and has hauled more than four million tons of coal. Thousands of G-E locomotives are now serving mines and industrial plants.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

The 20th Century's Favorite Books

THE March INTERNATIONAL BOOK REVIEW contains the final tabulation of the readers' symposium on the ten best books of the twentieth century.

Whether or not you took part in this symposium you will be interested in this truly remarkable canvass of the century's leading books and authors.

Never before has a literary opinion been expressed on so large a scale. Since the contest opened last September, nearly 2,000 Book Review readers have voted. And among them these voters mentioned 1,201 authors and 2,164 different books!

The final list differs radically from the first ones. Such early favorites as "Old Wives' Tale," "The Way of All Flesh" and "The Forsyte Saga" have been displaced in the final count. But the "Outline of History" has remained firmly at the top. Of the ten favorite books, six are by Americans, two by Englishmen, one by a Spaniard, and one by an Italian. The present day taste in letters is shown in the fact that five non-fiction books are on the list, and three of these are biographical.

Some of the other interesting features in the March INTERNATIONAL BOOK REVIEW are a review by Shane Leslie of "The Life of Mrs. Humphry Ward"; an intensely interesting article on William Beebe's new book of strange explorations, "Galapagos: World's End"; an article on "New Aspects of Robert Louis Stevenson" by Clayton Hamilton, and a timely and interesting estimate of England's first Labor Premier, G. Ramsay MacDonald.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"H. L. T.," Long Beach, Cal.—"I am in trouble all because you make *democracy* practically synonymous with *republic.* Please make a reasonable explanation of why you do this."

"H. L. T." must have consulted one of the many self-styled "supreme authorities" instead of that court of last resort the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, which says: A *democracy* is government by the people as distinguished from government by the aristocracy. The term designates a political system in which government is directly exercised or controlled by the people collectively. Under the circumstances, a *democracy* is a commonwealth in which the people as a whole legislate and choose executive and judicial officers, either directly or through elected representatives. Blackstone in his *Commentaries* says, "In a *democracy*, where the right of making laws resides in the people at large, public virtue or goodness of intention is more likely to be found, than either of the other qualities of government."

A *republic* is a state in which the sovereignty resides in the people and the administration is lodged in officers elected by and representing the people. It is *a representative democracy.* In its older sense a republic is a state in which the officers of government are elected for a term by enfranchised persons.

Republics had their origin in opposition to hereditary monarchy, as in Greece, Rome, and America, and their essential features have been the control of the executive by election and by laws proceeding from assemblies of enfranchised classes. Sometimes the enfranchised class was an *oligarchy* or *aristocracy*, as in some medieval Italian republics; sometimes *military*, as in Sparta and the earliest Roman republic; sometimes a well-nigh *pure democracy*, as in the first French republic, with a single legislative chamber, an executive in commission, and manhood suffrage, or as in Switzerland with its *referendum.*

A *federal republic* has a central republican government with limited supremacy over the constituent republics. According to Wheaton's "Elements of International Law," the Constitution of the United States of America is of a very different nature from that of the Germanic Confederation. It is not merely a league of sovereign States for their common defense against external and internal violence, but a supreme *Federal* Government, or compositive State, acting not only upon the sovereign members of the Union, but directly upon all its citizens in their individual and corporate capacities (p. 78, §52).

"M. P.," Huntington Station, N. Y.—The word *golf* is pronounced either with the *o* in *not* or the *o* in *or.* The Scottish pronunciation is *gouf* (*ou* as in *out*); the pronunciation *gof* (*o* as in *go*) common in England is an attempt to imitate the Scottish.

"G. T.," Red Cloud, Nebr.—"Please give reasons for modern orientation of churches and cathedrals."

The orientation of churches is explained in the *Catholic Encyclopedia* (vol. XI, p. 305): "The practise of praying while turned toward the rising sun is older than Christianity, but the Christians in adopting it were influenced by reasons peculiar to themselves. The principal of these reasons according to St. Gregory of Nyssa was that the Orient contained man's original home, the Earthly Paradise. St. Thomas Aquinas, speaking for the Middle Ages, adds to these reasons several others, as for example, that our Lord lived His earthly life in the East and that from the East He shall come to judge mankind. Thus from the earliest period the custom of locating the apse and altar in the eastern extremity of the church was the rule." A few of the early great churches reversed this ruling by placing the apse in the western extremity, explaining this reversal by the conjecture "that in the fourth century the celebrant at Mass faced the people, and therefore in a church with a western apse looked toward the East when officiating at the altar."

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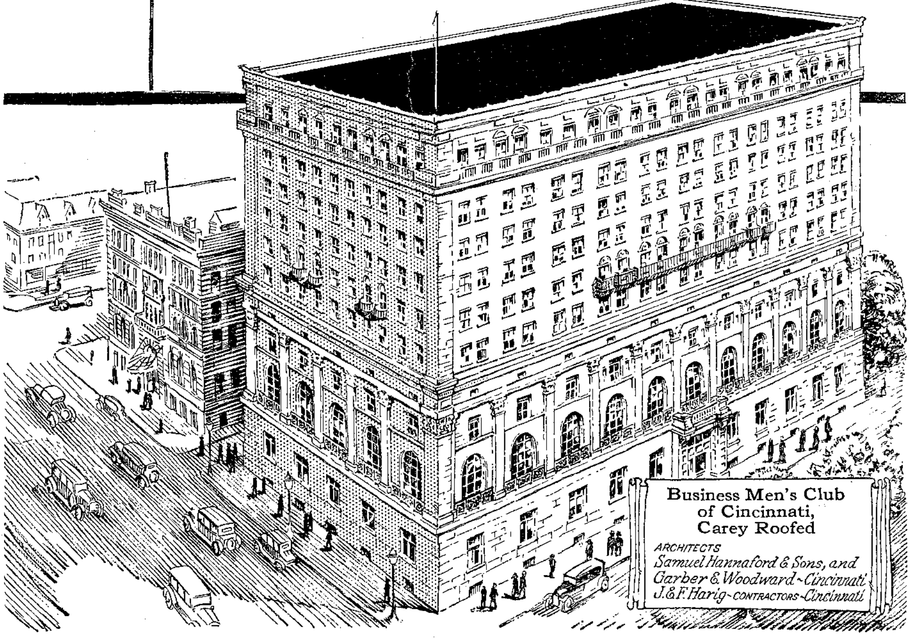

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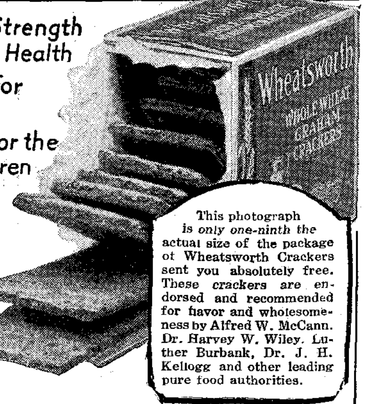

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Many of That Brand.—"I see you've a new car. What sort of a bus is it?"

"An incubus."—*Dublin Opinion.*

His Careless Ways.—"When you found you hadn't your fare did the conductor make you get off and walk?" asked the inquisitive man.

"Only get off," was the sad reply. "He didn't seem to care whether I walked or sat down."—*The Christian Evangelist.*

Fable of the Unusual Cop.—Once there was a traffic cop who was kind and considerate and who never failed, when the engine died on the street, to come over and say, "That's too bad. But don't get excited. Take your time getting her out. The people behind don't mind."

The copper died from being kissed so much by motorists.—*Motor Age.*

Embarrassing Attentions.—"Do you know that you receive better attention from merchants who appreciate your patronage?" inquires an ad.

We can't say as to that, but we must confess that we're getting a lot of attention right now from merchants who have enjoyed our patronage in the past, if you get what we mean.—*Buffalo Express.*

An Upper-Case Disagreement.—Says Arthur Brisbane, in one of his peppy and authoritative editorials:

"Do women have a fair chance in life? THEY DO NOT!"

You can prove anything by upper-case letters. Therefore, having as many caps at our disposal as Arthur has, we make the positive statement that

THEY DO, TOO. THEY GET BETTER THAN AN EVEN BREAK!—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Dangerous Handicap.—Tommy had sprained his wrist and didn't want to go to school.

"But your wrist is nicely bandaged," urged his mother. "It won't prevent you from attending classes."

Still the boy held back. Dad took a hand at this point.

"Now speak up, son," commanded his father. "Let's have the real reason. Why don't you want to go to school with a sprained wrist?"

"Too many boys owe me a licking."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Grand Idea.—The delusion that anybody can write a movie is causing some five million boobs to "take a course" and they are writing scenarios. Suppose some tone-deaf farmhand in Missouri read this advertisement:

"WRITE GRAND OPERA and make a million dollars. Being deaf, dumb and blind is no bar. The Stone Deaf Dutchman, Wagner, wrote operas with his feet and made 18 million dollars. You can do the same. Send $24 for full course, including tin whistle on which you can learn the scale, and ruled paper on which you can then write the music. Everybody is as full of grand operas as a hide-bound horse is full of rheumatism. We teach in four simple lessons how to write your grand operas and get rich."—*The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Time to Cheer.—Steamboat Captain (who has just fallen overboard)—"Don't stand there like a dumbbell. Give a yell, can't you?"

College Stude Deckhand—"Certainly, sir, Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Captain!"—*Denver Clarion.*

Progress.—"We need more mutual understanding."

"Yep," replied Farmer Corntossel. "We're workin' along that way. The bankers think they know all about farming and the farmers think they know all about banking."—*Washington Star.*

Tell It to Conan Doyle.—The dead student returned to the hotel and played checkers there just after 6 P. M. Tuesday. He appeared to be in good spirits. At 8 o'clock he talked to a demonstrator in a drugstore across from the dental college. Then he left.—*From a news-story in The Cincinnati Times-Star.*

Blasting Words.—Inveterate Correspondent (about to post yet another scathing criticism of a newspaper's policy)—"What do you think of that, my dear? Pretty hot, eh?"

Devoted Spouse—"Spendid, George! Do you think they will dare publish the paper in the morning?"—*London Opinion.*

Making Herself Clear.—An Indian paper furnishes us with a recent specimen of "English as she is wrote." It is copy of a letter sent by a lady teacher to the Director of Education, Manila, and reads:—"Dear Sir, I have the honor to resignate as my works are many and my salary are few. Besides which my supervising teacher makes many loving to me to which I only reply 'Oh not, Oh not!'—Very respectfully, Josefina."—*Manila Bulletin.*

Preparedness.—Willie was under orders never to go in swimming. And mother meant to see that he obeyed. So one day she became suspicious.

"Willie, your clothes are wet," she said. "You have been in the water again."

"Yes, mother, I went in to save Charlie Jones."

"My noble darling! Did you jump in after him?"

"No, mother. I jumped in first so as to be there when he fell in."—*Youth's Companion.*

No Escape.—Shrieks and yells of the most appalling type were issuing from the little cottage, and quite a crowd had collected. Presently, clothed in the full majesty and dignity of the law, a policeman came striding onto the scene.

"Now, then," he cried gruffly, "what is all this about?"

"Please, sir," spoke up a small boy, "that's only my brother. He's crying because mama's eyesight ain't very good and she's deaf, too."

A ghastly series of shrieks, interrupted the explanation.

"He must be a very feeling little fellow," remarked the officer, wiping away a furtive tear.

"Yes, sir, he is. You see, ma's mending his trousers, and he's got them on."—*Los Angeles Times.*